

CAERNARVONSHIRE COMBINED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORTS

OF THE

***District Medical Officers
of Health.***

NORTHERN DIVISION :

(BANGOR CITY, BETHESDA, LLANDUDNO, LLANFAIRFECHAN AND PENMAENMAWR URBAN DISTRICTS ; CONWAY, GEIRIONYDD, OGWEN, AETHWY, GLAN CONWAY AND LLANRWST RURAL DISTRICTS).

G. LEWIS TRAVIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SOUTHERN DIVISION :

(CAERNARVON AND PWLLHELI BOROUGHs ; CRICCIETH AND PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICTS ; GLASLYN, GWYRFAL, LLEYN, DEUDRAETH AND DWYRAN RURAL DISTRICTS).

E. LLOYD OWEN, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

APPENDIX :

Districts outside the Combine, viz. :—CONWAY BOROUGH, BETTWSYCOED AND LLANRWST URBAN DISTRICTS.

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

CAERNARVON :

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To the Chairman and Members of the Caernarvonshire Joint Sanitary Authority.
GENTLEMEN,

We beg to submit to you our Annual Health Reports for the year 1925.

We have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

G. LEWIS TRAVIS.

E. LLOYD OWEN.

A.-INTRODUCTORY REPORT.

CENSUS OF 1921.

Taking the Census (1921) figures as adjusted and revised by the Registrar-General there has been

(a) an increase in population in the following Districts :—

Llandudno U.D.

Criccieth U. D.

Llanfairfechan U.D.

Conway R.D.

Penmaenmawr U.D.

Glan Conway R.D.

and (b) a decrease in population in the following Districts :—

Bangor City.

Glaslyn R.D.

Bethesda U.D.

Gwyrfai R.D.

Caernarvon Borough.

Lleyn R.D.

Pwllheli Borough

Deudraeth R.D.

Portmadoc U.D.

Dwyran R.D.

Geirionydd R.D.

Aethwy R.D.

Ogwen R.D.

Llanrwst R.D.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated populations for the various Districts are supplied annually by the Registrar-General to your Medical Officers, and the Birth and various Death (or Mortality) Rates have been calculated on the same.

For comparative purposes it may be mentioned that the Birth-rate, Death-rate and Infant Mortality for England and Wales in 1925 were 18.3, 12.2 and 75.0

CANCER MORTALITY.

There is a Departmental Committee on Cancer now sitting, with Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, as Chairman. The Committee have already issued three Memoranda on different aspects of the Cancer problem. In the first Memorandum they suggested that Local Authorities, in conjunction with local representative bodies of the Medical Profession in suitable areas, acting through a special Cancer Committee or otherwise, might periodically undertake a review of certain questions, for example the extent to which in a given area, cancer of the breast is now being allowed to continue to a fatal termination without appropriate surgical treatment, and the facilities given locally (1) for clinical consultations and for pathological examinations, and (2) for the treatment, especially operative, of cases of Cancer.

To secure early diagnosis of Cancer, the best solution would appear to be to provide facilities for a thorough medical examination of every person over 40 (say) twice a year.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

There is a Venereal Diseases Clinic (for Caernarvonshire, Anglesey and Merioneth, and with Out-patients' and In-patients' Department) at Bangor Infirmary.

This includes free treatment, free accommodation, and in some cases, free railway fare.

The Clinic Days are Tuesday (for Males) and Friday (for Females) afternoons.

MILK, IN RELATION TO TUBERCULOSIS, ETC.

As it has been said, clean and pure milk is the Infant's birth-right, and the Welsh Consultative Council have (in their second Report) stated that if tuberculosis alone is responsible for two-thirds of the cases of Deformity in children, there is a crying need for a real national effort to trace and slaughter the milch and other cows which are so often the cause of early Tubercle. To this end the Tuberculosis Order, 1913, providing for Compensation to owners of slaughtered

milch cows, has been restored. This provides for a repayment by the Treasury of 75 per cent. of the Compensation paid by the County Council. A number of animals have been slaughtered in the County under this Order already. At last, also, the new Milk and Dairies Order (1926) has been published, and the main part of it comes into operation on October 1st, 1926. The articles dealing with improvement in structure and equipment will not come into operation for a year in order to give the dairy farmer ample time. Health Inspection of milch cows by Veterinary Inspectors is placed in the hands of the County Councils.

Persons handling milk will now be required by law to be clean in person and clothing, and to wash their hands, and remove dirt from the cows' flanks, udder and teats before milking.

In some Districts the Sanitary Inspectors have been authorised and instructed to take milk samples to supplement the work of the County Inspectors of Foods and Drugs. This seems to be a good practice, and might well be extended to the other Districts.

When samples of milk and butter are below standard in butter fat, etc., and when the case is not considered pronounced enough to justify prosecution, the milk vendor is warned. The much-criticised Circular of the Ministry of Health recommending that a prosecution should not be based merely on the result of an isolated test, when other tests of the particular milk supply have proved satisfactory, has now fortunately been withdrawn.

The difficulty in Milk prosecutions arises from the fact that in a small number of cases, new milk may be poor *and* genuine at the same time: that is, while it may be below standard in fat and other solids, still it may be a genuine article—milk as taken from the cow. The problem is how to deal equitably with the vendor whose cows yield poor milk. Farmers should see to their cows, and it should be made illegal to sell poor, though genuine milk.

Considering the increasing number of samples taken for chemical and bacteriological examination; also pathological material sent up to assist in diagnosing disease, it seems a thousand pities that the establishment of a Public Health Laboratory at Bangor University College is not being proceeded with. Many people contributed to the North Wales Heroes Memorial on the distinct understanding that such a Public Health Laboratory, for the benefit of the health of the community at large was to constitute an important part of the Memorial. Arrangements have been made to examine milk for certain purposes, but this is not sufficient.

Bangor University Instruction in Clean Milk Production.—Credit should, however, be given to the Council of the Bangor University College, and especially to Professor White, for instituting a course of Instruction on "Clean Milk Production." The first course was held at the Bangor University in January last, and was attended by a good number of the Sanitary Inspectors of this part of North Wales. Lectures were given on:—Elements of Bacteriology; Clean Milk Production (Factors of Prime Importance); Milk Borne Diseases; Control of composition of Milk (grazing, hours of milking, purchased foods, cleanliness); Dairy Farm Buildings (Fittings and Equipment); The Law relating to Milk; Standardisation of Disinfectants and determination of numerical values; and General Veterinary Hygiene.

Demonstrations were held on:—Production of Clean Milk (at the College Farm); The Methods adopted for determining percentages of Butter Fat and other solids in Milk; Preparations of dilutions and sowing of plates (plating of samples for Bacteriological Examination—Bacterial Counting).

Visits were made to:—College Farm, Aber; Model Farm at Vaynol (where the buildings have been constructed almost regardless of cost); and old Farms which have been adapted to meet modern requirements.

One Sanitary Inspector writes "that the visit to the College Farm, at Aber, proved most interesting, inasmuch, that we were privileged to see how Clean Milk may be produced." From the above condensed Syllabus of the Course of Instructions given, it will be seen what a great advantage it is to have such teaching in our District.

It is also interesting to note that Grade A (Certified Milk) is produced at the College Farm. Your Medical Officers often receive inquiries from intending Summer Visitors as to where such milk may be purchased for their Infants, for Invalids and others. It is a usual thing to see on our early morning trains sealed bottles of milk having come by rail from Keswick and other English places. At the College Farm, however, they are only able to produce sufficient milk for the immediate neighbourhood.

SOME HOUSING CONSIDERATIONS.

It is to be feared that many of our local Housing Reformers have let their hands droop expecting another push from the Government in the way of bringing pressure to bear on local

Councils to speed up in the matter of seeing that the people are properly housed. One is apt to forget that the National Exchequer is not now so flush of money that any Government can afford to urge on local Councils to avail themselves of Government Grants and Subsidies towards any object.

Further, as showing the somewhat altered attitude of the Government, the details of building schemes so far as practicable will be left to the discretion of the local authorities, and except in exceptional circumstances, the submission to the Ministry of plans, specifications, etc., or of tenders or contracts to be signed, will not be required.

But all the same, the provision of financial aid is there through the Neville Chamberlain Act, of 1923, and the Wheatley Act of 1924, and it is up to our local Housing Reformers (to repeat the phrase) to urge upon Councils to push forward in the matter of housing the ill-housed and houseless. To take the case of newly-married couples, they are obliged to go into apartments or remain with the parents of one of them, and to begin life under conditions that are discouraging, and which do not demand self-reliance and initiative, besides conducing to overcrowding and ill-health.

And even if Councils are not prepared to build Workmen's Dwellings themselves, they should certainly afford every facility for private builders to erect houses, and it would be well for them to advertise through newspapers or by means of posters or handbills that assistance in the way of Government subsidy is available through them towards the erection of Workmen's Dwellings, such to be built as regards type and size in conformity with Government Acts and Regulations. Some Councils have been prepared to add to the Government Subsidy through the rates. Thus Caernarvon Corporation was prepared to raise the subsidy from £80 to £100.

It may here be stated that up to May 1st, 1925, the number of subsidy houses completed by local authorities, private builders and Public Utility Societies in England and Wales was 252,639, that is, 172,571 under the Addison Act, 1919; 76,809 under the Neville Chamberlain Act, 1923; and 3259 under the Wheatley Act, 1924.

As for the immediate future the number of houses authorised to be erected by local authorities under the Neville Chamberlain Act was 54,163, and under the Wheatley Act, 51,576 which proves the increasing acceptability of the latter Act.

The Wheatley Act. This Act, called the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, has been described as one of the most revolutionary ever placed upon the Statute Book. The Act proposes that from 2 to 3 millions of houses suited to the occupation of the working-classes, but better in construction than most working-class houses in the past, shall be built under the ægis of the State and Local Government, during a period of 15 years from the date of the Act.

The normal method of building these houses is to be by the local government authority of the district, though these methods may be supplemented by private building and by non-profit-making associations.

These houses are to be let to the occupants at un-economic rents, for though their cost will be very much greater than that of working-class houses of pre-war days, the rent is not to be more than £4 10s. 0d. a year beyond the pre-war level.

The loss may fall in part upon the rate-payer, but is more particularly to be borne by the tax-payer, who is to find, for forty years after construction, a subsidy of £9 a year on each house in urban and semi-urban areas, and of £12 10s. 0d. in strictly rural areas (or "agricultural parishes").

Are Caernarvonshire and contiguous tax-payers going to help other Counties and County Boroughs, etc., to get houses, and not to be helped in return by the tax-payers of those other wealthy places to get houses for their own people

Of course some of our Councils are alive to their duty in this matter, and are at the present moment erecting new houses of their own for the working classes.

This is true of Pwllheli, Caernarvon, Conway, Bangor, Glan Conway Rural, Penmaen-mawr, Llandudno, Llanrwst and Gwyrfaï (in the immediate future), but the majority have not embarked on any scheme, after the sudden and disastrous ban put on the schemes they had laboriously prepared under the Dr. Addison regime.

Some Councils however, although they have not arranged to build themselves are giving every help to individual private builders. Thus Lleyn, Deudraeth, Llanfairfechan, etc., are doing this.

New Legislation. Consolidation of the bulk of the Housing Acts and the Town Planning Acts has been effected in the (Consolidating) Housing Act, 1925, and the (Consolidating) Town Planning Act, 1925, which are to come into operation on July 1st, 1925.

The so-called temporary acts passed since 1918, for the purpose of encouraging building to meet the present shortage of housing accommodation have, however, not been incorporated in the new Act, but they remain in force alongside of the new Consolidation Acts.

THE SO-CALLED TEMPORARY OR SUBSIDY PROVIDING HOUSING ACTS.

These comprise :—

1. The Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act (1919) (the Addison Act).
2. The Housing, etc., Act (1923) (the Neville Chamberlain Act).
3. The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924 (The Wheatley Act).

1. *The Addison Act* (1919). Under this Act, irrespective of the number of the houses built, Councils were relieved of all financial liability above the proceeds of a penny rate. Fortunate were those Councils who were early enough in the field to avail themselves of the offer at the time, and so secured houses at a minimum loss to themselves, leaving it to the general body of tax-payers to bear the main part of the burden of loss.

2. *The Neville Chamberlain Act* (1923). Under this Act the loss to the State, that is, the contribution of the State, on each house was standardised at £6 a year, for 20 years, or alternatively, a lump sum of £80 (Caernarvon Corporation offered to increase this sum to £100 from the rates). This Act was not repealed by the Wheatley Act, but was amended by it so that qualifying houses can be built any time within a period of 15 years.

3. *The Wheatley Act* (1924). The same type and size of houses was adopted as under the Neville Chamberlain Act. The Exchequer subsidy for each house was raised from £6 to £9 (and to £12 10s. 0d. in a strictly rural area or "agricultural parish"), and from a period of 20 years to 40 years, but no lump sum was provided for. A fixed bath in a bath-room is insisted upon (unless the Minister of Health grants a dispensation) and certain "special conditions" are attached to the offer which make it less attractive to the private builder than the offer contained in the Neville Chamberlain Act.

As a general rule not more than 8 houses per acre in an agricultural parish, and 12 per acre elsewhere will be permitted.

The following are comprised in the "Special Conditions" :—

- (1). The houses to be let to tenants who intend to reside therein.
- (2). In houses built by a local authority, that reasonable preference be given to large families.
- (3). The rents to be on scale of pre-war houses, plus not more than £4 10s. 0d. a year.
- (4). Consent required to assign sublet, sell.

Under the 1924 Act, the whole housing situation is to come under review in October, 1926, but the Ministry of Health will try to help to keep up a continuity of house-building, and have already guaranteed the respective subsidies for a further 12 months.

HOUSING, ESPECIALLY IN RELATION TO TUBERCULOSIS.

To those who choose to believe that the smallness of a house and the fewness of the rooms therein, and the lack of proper windows, etc., is not a fundamental factor in the manufacture of Tubercular cases, pointing out, as they do, how such cases are often reported from fair-sized and even large-sized houses, let it at once be conceded that robust parents, springing from a healthy, long-lived stock, have sometimes reared large families, enjoying good health, in such tiny and crude cottages, under conditions of overcrowding.

But let one member of that family leave home, and from contact with a Tubercular case, contract Tuberculosis himself, and return home into the midst of the others, to rest from work and perhaps lay up for months and die, in the meantime sitting the whole time and sleeping with the rest from want of sitting-room and bedroom accommodation, it will not be long before other members contract the disease, the same showing in some in a few months (every new case becoming a fresh focus of infection), and in the others in a number of years perhaps (after leaving home), until in a short generation the great majority of the family will have been swept away.

With a long-lasting (chronic) disease like Tuberculosis, in contrast with, say, Diphtheria, it may be difficult to secure total isolation, but partial isolation or segregation should be aimed at, and that is often impossible until the standard of housing as regards accommodation, etc. is raised. Every tubercular patient should have a bedroom (if not also a sitting-room) all to himself. How is he to get that when there may be only two or three bedrooms for the whole

family ? In our opinion a proportion of houses in every housing scheme should be ear-marked for families of consumptive patients. Something should be done at once if the Tuberculosis campaign is to become effective. Well-ventilated Annexes to houses would be more inviting than shelters.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND TUBERCULOSIS, CANCER, ETC.

The Health Committee of the League of Nations is doing a great deal to promote useful co-operation between the nations. It has a Tuberculosis Commission, with the object of ascertaining the cause of the great decline in Tuberculosis and the reasons for the great differences in Tuberculosis mortality in different countries. It has also a Cancer Commission investigating the problem of the differences in Cancer Mortality in various countries. The Cancer Mortality, for example, is twice as great in England as in Italy. It is claimed that this difference is real, and not due to external causes such as better diagnosis or more accurate statistics.

ISOLATION FACILITIES FOR TUBERCULOSIS, SMALL-POX AND THE ORDINARY FEVERS.

(1). *Tuberculosis*.—Shelters on private premises are but little used. All the Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria (including the Caernarvon and Llangefni Tuberculosis Hospitals in your area) controlled by the King Edward Welsh Memorial Association are at the disposal of the inhabitants of the area on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Physicians (Dr. Fenwick Jones, Bangor, and Dr. Hopkins, Barmouth), who attend at the Tuberculosis Institutes located in the different towns. Caernarvon County is in great need of an After-care Committee.

(2). *Small-Pox*.—The Caernarvon County Council have acquired the Caeathraw Small-pox Hospital, formerly the sole possession of the Gwyrfaï R. D. Council, for the reception of cases of Small-pox (that may conceivably occur) from any part of Caernarvonshire. It was of great value recently, allaying panic in a suspected case of Small-pox.

Anglesey County Council has also made such provision at Caergeiliog, Valley, to which cases from Dwyran and Aethwy could be taken.

There is as yet no provision for cases from the Deudraeth District, as the Merioneth County Council have not yet provided a Hospital, but the Ministry of Health are pressing upon them to do so.

(3). *Ordinary Fevers*.—(a) Caernarvonshire. The Caernarvon County Council have also acquired from the Caernarvon Town Council the latter's Fever Hospital, for the use of all the districts in South Caernarvonshire, viz., Caernarvon and Pwllheli Boroughs, Criccieth and Portmadoc Urban Districts and Glaslyn, Llyn and Gwyrfaï Rural Districts. This Hospital has proved a great boon in recent Epidemics.

In North Caernarvonshire there are three Fever Hospitals, provided respectively by (1) The Bangor City Council (cases from Llanfairfechan also received); (2) Llandudno U. D. Council; and (3) The Penmaenmawr and Conway Joint Hospital Board (representing Penmaenmawr U.D., Conway Borough, Conway R.D., and Glan Conway R.D.). Other Districts are shortly expected to become partners in this.

(b) Anglesey. The Fever Hospital at the Old Aerodrome (the Druid Isolation Hospital, Bodffordd), is available for patients from the Dwyran and Aethwy Rural Districts.

(c) Merionethshire. Unfortunately, no Isolation Hospital has been provided in Merionethshire, to which Fever cases from the Deudraeth R. D. could be taken.

DISINFECTING STATIONS.

Further to the value of Fever Hospitals for isolation purposes, the use of the Disinfecting Chamber or Station at these Hospitals, with its Steam Disinfector and Ambulance to convey infected bedding and clothes to and fro, when the distance is practicable, is a great acquisition.

It seems to us, that while isolation hospitals cannot well be multiplied, an extra disinfecting station might be established here and there to fight Tuberculosis as well as Fevers, or, portable Steam Disinfectors could be provided.

In country districts, far from a steam disinfector, expensive feather beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, wearing apparel, etc., after dangerous infectious diseases call for being destroyed by burning, with or without compensation.

This could be avoided were there disinfecting stations within near reach. A steam laundry would be a fine adjunct to a Disinfecting Station.

At such an establishment, the bed and body clothing of the numerous Tubercular sufferers could be periodically disinfected and washed.

Hitherto, the multiplication of Steam Disinfectors has been an impracticable proposition, as the cost of each ran to hundreds of pounds.

A "Sack" Steam Disinfector was devised by Colonel Lelean for use in the War, and has been applied to peace public health purposes by Professor Wynne, of Sheffield. This could be had in a portable form, thus saving expensive quadruple journeys by vehicles carrying infected articles between the site of the infection and a stationary apparatus.

In the "Medical Officer" for 24th July, 1926, Dr. Pole, of Llanelly, speaks highly of the "Sack" Disinfector.

A travelling and trained Disinfecting Officer for the County or the Combine would be valuable, to disinfect schools and contents; also Houses and contents after Fevers and Tuberculosis.

DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The King Edward Welsh Memorial Association undertake the microscopical examination of Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli. Laboratory tests for Syphilis and Gonorrhoea are carried out at the Bangor Infirmary, at the Venereal Clinic there.

As regards Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, the Councils refund to Doctors the cost price of Blood and Bacteriological examination, and of Diphtheria Antitoxin for the use of the "poorer" (as opposed to the "richer") inhabitants of the district. In some Districts the necessary apparatus and Antitoxin is stocked at the Council Offices. This is a good investment, as a speedy cure of a case often prevents the occurrence of several, perhaps very costly, cases.

The Caernarvonshire and Anglesey County Councils have also been found willing to undertake this expense on behalf of such poorer inhabitants.

The Telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwarded the specimen, the letter following the wire being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method, incidentally, knowledge may be acquired of some suspicious, but undisclosed cases.

NEW MEAT REGULATIONS.

(3). *Slaughterhouses (in Rural Districts) Order, 1924.*—These are dated 20th December, 1924, and came into operation on January 1st, 1925. It provides that Rural District Councils shall obtain certain powers, duties and liabilities of Urban authorities.

(2). *The New Meat Regulations, 1924.*—These are dated 20th December, 1924, and came into operation on 1st April, 1925. These regulations are based on the recommendations of the Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection, and are designed to secure:—

(a) More adequate *inspection* of animals slaughtered (better, animals before and after slaughter).

and (b) improvements in the handling, storage, transport and distribution of Meat. It may here be recalled that *Existing Bye-laws* regulate a third matter, namely—

(c) The licensing, registering and inspection of slaughter-houses and preventing cruelty therein. Also for keeping the slaughterhouses in a cleanly and proper state (including the removal of filth at least once in 24 hours) and requiring them to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

(d) Re Suitability of Site and Structure.

The Acts of Parliament do not authorise bye-laws with respect to Site and Structure, but Councils have discretionary powers to license or refuse to license, and the Ministry of Health has drawn out model rules as regards site and structure which should influence the decision upon each application for a licence.

The Departmental Committee on Foot and Mouth Diseases (1922) strongly urged Councils to refrain from licensing premises which are not so constructed as to *permit of their effective disinfection* (therefore those without proper floor, walls and fixtures).

The Committee also suggest that *private* slaughter-houses facilitate concealment of diseases. Also that in an infectious area, *private* slaughter-houses, especially those attached to farms or dairies, have been responsible for the spread of diseases in many districts.

We will content ourselves with enlarging somewhat upon the first two matters only—the matters dealt with under the new Meat Regulations (1924).

(1). More adequate *inspection* of animals slaughtered. This is a good argument for the principle of public abattoirs (as already exist at Pwllheli, Caernarvon, Bangor and Llandudno). Thus there are 17 private slaughterhouses in Nantlle Vale, which could be very beneficially replaced by one single Abattoir.

The Regulations require :—(a) Notice of time of slaughtering.
(b) Notice of evidences of disease found.

The Circular accompanying the Regulations states :—

“ It is realised that under existing circumstances it may not be practicable to arrange for the inspection of all animals slaughtered, particularly in districts where there are a large number of widely-scattered private slaughterhouses in use.

It is however important that every effort should be made (a) to inspect the carcasses of animals which are slaughtered at other than regular times ; and (b) that frequent visits should be paid to slaughterhouses at the regular hours of slaughter.”

(2). Improvements in the handling, storage, transport and distribution of meat. This is largely in order to ensure cleanliness of meat (not merely cleanliness of the slaughterhouses) and otherwise protection of the meat from dirt before it reaches the public.

As the fault sometimes rests with the customers, it is suggested that meat vendors should be asked to exhibit notices urging customers not to handle meat before purchase.

The public on the other hand are asked to assist by refusing to buy their meat where unclean conditions obtain.

This last suggestion of the Ministry recalls the fact that your Medical Officers have also asked Councillors and the public to refrain from buying their meat when needlessly cruel methods of slaughtering obtain.

It is rather unfortunate that either in the interest of trade or as the result of pressure from powerful interests the Ministry have under each of the above heads issued letters asking Councils not to interpret the Regulations too literally, viz., in the matter of a slaughterhouse on a farm only seldom used, and in the matter of exposing meat in an open shop window.

In this latter connection one Sanitary Inspector says, “ It is difficult to know what other satisfactory precaution (other than a Closed window) a butcher may take to prevent contamination of the meat.

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE ABATTOIRS: HUMANE VERSUS INHUMAN METHODS.

There are only 4 public Abattoirs (including the one newly completed at Bangor) in the Twenty Combined Districts, these being at Pwllheli, Caernarvon, Llandudno and Bangor).

In one of these towns there are still one or two private Slaughterhouses (pre-1875). When a town has gone to the expense of providing a public abattoir, the Act of Parliament should compel holders of private slaughter-houses to transfer to the public slaughter-house.

One Sanitary Inspector bitterly deprecates the absence of this power.

With a Public abattoir, instead of a number of Private slaughterhouses, the time of the Sanitary or Meat Inspector is saved, and the discovery of diseased meat much facilitated, and to supplement the sense of honour of the butchers themselves, the presence and assistance of their brother-butchers and of the caretaker render any offences on their part, or on the part of their assistants (such as the infliction of aggravated suffering and the deposit of diseased meat for the purpose of preparation for sale) much less probable of occurrence.

We heartily agree with the recommendation made many years ago by a Committee appointed by the Admiralty that there should be a universal regulation to the effect that all animals without exception (and therefore sheep, pigs and calves, as well as oxen), should first be rendered unconscious in an instantaneous manner before blood is drawn.

Special forms of firearms, such as the “ Instantaneous, Humane or Painless Killer ” are the only certain method.

These can be loaded with different strengthened cartridges, or with the captive bolt, which is considered doubly safe.

The Ministry of Health have a Model Bye-law (Bye-law 9 B) enforcing the use of a humane instrument (mechanically-operated) for all classes of animals—with a dispensation in favour of the Jews on account of certain rites they still adhere to. It is a pleasure to report that Bangor City have adopted this for their new Public Abattoir. Portmadoc and Deudraeth Councils have also adopted the Byelaw.

One Sanitary Inspector writes—“ Humane Cattle Killers are being used in the three slaughterhouses for cattle. It is to be hoped that in the future butchers will also use Humane Killers for slaughtering sheep and lambs.” And of course for calves and pigs.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

This is an Act, partly adoptive and partly non-adoptive, to amend the Public Health Acts, 1875 to 1907(and the Baths and Washhouses Acts, 1846 to 1899), in respect of matters for which provision is commonly made in local Acts, and for other purposes relating to the public health.

B.—TABLES-IN-COMMON.

(Furnishing much of the matter demanded by the Ministry of Health in a condensed, tabular form).

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Note.—Rate per 1000 of the Population, except Infant and Maternal Mortalities and Illegitimate Birth-rate).

BIRTHS :											
(a) Total Number											.. A
(b) Boys											.. B
(c) Girls											.. C
(d) Birth-rate (on Registrar-General's figures)											.. D
(e) Birth-rate for England and Wales											.. E
DEATHS :											
(a) Total number from all causes (civilians only)											.. F
(b) Males											.. G
(c) Females											.. H
(d) General Death-rate (on Registrar-General's Figures)											.. I
(e) Death-rate for England and Wales											.. J
DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR :											
(a) Number											.. K
(b) Infant Mortality (rate per 1000 Births)											.. L
(c) Infant Mortality for England and Wales											.. M
(d) Deaths of Legitimate Infants											.. N
(e) Deaths of Illegitimate Infants											.. O
DEATHS OF ELDERLY PERSONS (65 years and upwards) :											
(a) Number											.. P
(b) Senile Mortality											.. Q
ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH-RATE, &c. :											
No. of Legitimate Births											.. R
(a) Males											.. S
(b) Females											.. T
No. of Illegitimate Births											.. U
(a) Males											.. V
(b) Females											.. W
Illegitimate Birth-Rate (percentage of total Births)											.. X
MATERNAL (including Puerperal) MORTALITY (Deaths connected with Childbirth and Pregnancy) :											
Total											.. Y
(a) From Sepsis											.. Z
(b) From Other Causes											.. A
(c) Maternal Mortality (per 1000 Births)											.. B
ZYMOTIC MORTALITY (Deaths from the so-called Principal Zymotic Diseases. See table of Infectious Diseases) :											
(a) Number of Deaths											.. C
(b) Zymotic Mortality											.. D
DEATHS FROM CANCER (and allied malignant diseases) :											
(a) Number of Deaths											.. E
(b) Cancer Mortality											.. F
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES (Non-Tubercular) :											
(a) Number of Deaths											.. G
(b) Respiratory (non-Tubercular) Mortality											.. H
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS :											
(a) Number of Deaths											.. I
(b) Tubercular Mortality											.. J
DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA											
(a) Number of Deaths											.. K
(b) Influenza Mortality											.. L
(c) Mortality for England and Wales											.. M
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM : An Eye-Affection of the New-born :											
(a) No. of Cases notified..											.. N
(b) Cases Treated at home—(1) Total Number											.. O
(2) No. where vision unimpaired											.. P
(3) No. where vision impaired											.. Q
(4) No. where Total Blindness followed..											.. R
(5) No. which proved fatal											.. S
c) Cases treated in Hospital—(1) Total Number											.. T
(2) No. where vision unimpaired											.. U
(3) No. where vision impaired											.. V
(4) No. where Total Blindness followed..											.. W
(5) No. which proved fatal											.. X

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Pennaenmawr U.D.	Conway R.D.	Gwionydd R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Glan Conway R.D.	Llanrwst R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Glaslyn R.D.	Gwyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Dwyran R.D.	Conway Borough.	Bettwsycoed U.D.	Llanrwst U.D.
A	160	79	161	41	49	89	66	79	128	37	77	140	19	56	72	48	384	267	132	51	111	8	47
B	77	47	94	20	26	50	36	47	67	17	46	67	6	22	33	25	206	134	60	33	57	6	27
C	83	32	67	21	23	39	30	32	61	20	31	73	13	34	39	23	178	133	72	18	54	2	20
D	14.8	19.3	11.9	13.2	12.1	15.3	16	13.8	14.03	20.5	17.9	17.03	10.84	15.76	17.25	15.82	16.13	13.89	18.12	17.70	16.6	9.4	20.05
E	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
F	180	87	133	49	49	94	73	108	125	28	60	148	22	41	65	43	478	258	110	51	74	14	41
G	83	41	60	24	28	46	33	53	64	10	29	67	5	17	31	26	262	129	59	19	38	7	15
H	97	46	73	25	21	48	40	55	61	18	30	81	17	24	34	17	216	129	51	32	36	7	26
I	18.9	21.3	9.8	15.8	12.1	16.1	17.6	18.9	14.08	15.5	17.9	18.00	12.70	11.53	15.58	14.17	20.08	15.35	15.11	17.70	11.07	16.6	17.4
J	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
K	7	6	17	2	3	6	8	9	13	2	7	8	1	2	9	3	52	15	6	3	5	1	4
L	43	75	105	48	61	67	120	113	101	54	90	57.14	52.63	35.71	125.0	62.50	135.4	56.17	45.45	58.80	45	125	85
M	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75	75	75
N	6	5	15	2	3	6	8	9	11	1	5	6	1	1	8	3	48	12	5	3	4	1	4
O	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	4	3	1	0	1	-	-
P	98	47	55	20	19	27	27	49	60	9	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	9	19
Q	9.07	11.02	4.07	6.4	4.7	4.6	6.5	8.6	7.1	4.9	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	10.6	8.06
R	152	70	155	40	47	86	62	70	117	34	71	130	18	50	66	43	356	234	117	48	104	8	43
S	74	40	90	20	25	47	33	42	63	15	43	64	5	18	31	21	192	117	52	30	54	6	25
T	78	30	65	20	22	39	29	28	54	19	28	66	13	32	35	22	164	117	65	15	50	2	18
U	8	9	6	1	2	3	4	9	11	3	6	10	1	6	6	5	28	33	15	3	7	-	4
V	3	7	4	-	1	3	3	5	4	2	3	3	1	4	2	4	14	17	8	3	3	-	2
W	5	2	2	1	1	-	1	4	7	1	3	7	0	2	4	1	14	16	7	0	4	-	2
X	5	8	3.6	0.4	4	2.6	2.6	7	8	8	7	7.14	5.26	10.71	8.33	10.41	7.29	12.35	11.3	5.88	6	-	8
Y	-	Nil	1	-	-	3	1	-	Nil	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	Nil	1
Z	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	"	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	"	1
A	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	"	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	"	-
B	-	-	6	-	-	33	15	-	"	27	12	14.26	0	0	0	0	5.20	3.74	7.50	19.60	-	"	21
C	5	2	1	3	-	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	10	4	2	3	1	Nil	3
D	0.4	0.4	0.07	0.9	-	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	0.24	0	0	0	0	0.42	0.23	0.27	1.04	0.14	"	1.2
E	20	9	19	3	6	11	7	13	12	2	4	19	1	4	4	3	53	34	14	3	6	-	5
F	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.08	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.31	0.57	1.12	0.95	0.98	2.22	2.02	1.91	1.04	0.8	-	2.1
G	30	6	11	4	5	6	11	14	14	2	13	23	4	4	6	4	63	38	14	3	15	4	6
H	2.7	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.03	2.6	2.4	1.6	1.1	3.03	2.79	2.30	1.12	1.43	1.31	2.64	2.26	1.91	1.04	2.2	4.7	2.5
I	20	7	10	3	8	6	6	15	10	3	4	21	2	4	5	7	58	14	11	4	7	-	2
J	1.8	1.7	0.75	0.9	1.9	1.03	1.4	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.55	1.15	1.12	1.19	2.30	2.43	0.83	1.51	1.38	1.09	-	0.8
K	8	8	5	-	-	7	11	10	5	1	4	6	1	0	2	3	11	6	2	4	1	1	5
L	0.7	1.9	0.37	-	-	1.2	2.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.72	0.57	0.	0.47	0.98	0.46	0.35	0.27	1.38	0.1	1.1	2.1
M	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32
N	3	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
O	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	1	-	-	-	"	"	"
F	Nil	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	2	"	"	"	-	1	-	-	-	"	"	"
Q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	Nil	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
T	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"
X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	"	"	"

GENERAL STATISTICS.

DEFINITIONS:—

1. FAMILY (PRIVATE FAMILY).—Any person or group of persons included in a separate return as being in separate occupation of any premises or part of premises, was treated as a separate family for Census purposes, lodgers being so treated only when returned as boarding separately and not otherwise.
2. DWELLINGS (STRUCTURALLY SEPARATE DWELLINGS).—A structurally separate dwelling has been defined for the Census as any room or set of rooms intended or used for habitation, having separate access either to the street or the common landing or staircase. Portions of a house which has not been structurally subdivided are not treated as separate units.
3. ROOMS.—For the purposes of the Census, the rooms enumerated are the usual living rooms, including bedrooms and kitchens, but excluding sculleries, landings, lobbies, closets, bathrooms, or any warehouses, office or shop rooms.

AREA (in Statute acres—land and inland water)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A
TOTAL POPULATION:—									
Mid-Year 1925 (Registrar-General's Estimate)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B
Census 1911 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
Census 1921 (as revised by Registrar-General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D
Census 1921 (as enumerated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E
Males .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
Females .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	G
No. of Persons per Acre .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	H
PRIVATE FAMILIES AND DWELLINGS:—									
No. of Families (Private Families) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
No. of Dwellings occupied (structurally separate Dwellings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	J
Population of the said Private Families .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	K
No. of Persons per Family .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L
No. of Families per Dwelling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M
Total number of Rooms occupied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
No. of Rooms per Dwelling .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O
No. of Rooms per Person (whole of Carnarvonshire, 1.36)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P
No. of persons living more than two persons to a room .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Q
Giving a percentage of the said private family population of .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R
(Compared with whole of Carnarvonshire—4.1)									

RATEABLE VALUE	(In 1926) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S
Produce of a Penny Rate for General District Rate Purposes	(In 1926) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T
No. of Members on the Council .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Total Number of Deaths (Civilians only)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V
(a) Males .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W
(b) Females .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X
* (1) Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y
* (2) Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Z
* (3) Measles .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A
* (4) Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B
* (5) Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
* (6) Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D
(7) Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E
(8) Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F
(9) Meningococcal Meningitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	G
(10) Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	H
(11) Other Tuberculous Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
(12) Cancer, Malignant Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	J
(13) Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	K
(14) Diabetes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	L
(15) Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	M
(16) Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
(17) Arterio-sclerosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O
(18) Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P
(19) Pneumonia (All Forms) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Q
(20) Other Respiratory Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R
(21) Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S
* (22) Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T
(23) Appendicitis and Typhlitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U
(24) Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	V
(25) Acute and Chronic Nephritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	W
(26) Puerperal Sepsis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	X
(27) Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y
(28) Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Z
(29) Suicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A
(30) Other deaths from Violence .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B
(31) Other Defined Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
(32) Causes Ill-defined or Unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D
(33) Poliomyelitis (not included in the above) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E
(34) Polioencephalitis (not included in the above) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F

* So-called "Zymotic Diseases."

PRELIMINARY NOTE.—In England and Wales the Notification Rate (number of cases notified per 1000 of population) of certain Fevers was as follows :—

Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)—(0.07), Small-pox—(0.14), Erysipelas—(0.39), Scarlet Fever—(2.36), Diphtheria and M. Croup—(1.23), Puerperal Fever—(0.06).

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS and OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

TUBERCULOSIS : See below

[illegible]

* The so-called "Principal Zymotic Diseases."

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW, TREATED AND FATAL CASES.

NEW CASES :

(a) Primary Notifications, including cases notified by Tuberculosis Physician	..	..	G
(b) Other New Cases	..	..	H
(c) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	I
(1) Males	..	..	J
(2) Females	..	..	K
(d) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	L
(1) Males	..	..	M
(2) Females	..	..	N

FATAL CASES: (a) Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	O
(b) Pulmonary (including all Respiratory)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P
(1) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Q
(2) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	R
(c) Non-Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	S
(1) Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	T
(2) Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	U
(d) Non-notified Tuberculosis Deaths: (1) Number						..	..	..	..	..	V
(2) Percentage of Total Tuberculosis Deaths						..	..	..	..	..	W

[illegible]

[illegible]

NOTE.—A Working-class house may be regarded as one with not more than one parlour (in addition to kitchen and scullery), and three bedrooms (not counting a mere boxroom).

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

(Questionnaire by the Ministry of Health with slight Modifications).

1. NEW WORKING-CLASS HOUSES (with not more than one parlour and three bedrooms)									
(1)	Total completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A
(2)	Not subsidised by the State	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	B
(3)	Subsidised under the Housing Acts, 1919, 1923 or 1924	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(a) Built by the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C
	(b) Built by other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	D
2	NEW SUPERIOR HOUSES: Number completed during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	E
3. UNFIT DWELLING-HOUSES.									
I.—INSPECTION.— (1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)									
	(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, or the Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ..								G
	(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation								H
	(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ..								I
II.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.									
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of <i>Informal</i> action by the Local Authority or their officers								J
III.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.									
A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.									
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs								K
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which, after formal notices, were rendered fit—								
	(a) by owners								L
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners								M
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close								N
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.									
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied								O
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which, after formal notices, defects were remedied—								
	(a) by owners								P
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners								Q
(3)	Number of Notices for Overcrowding								K
(4)	Number of these complied with								S
(5)	Number of cases of foulness of interior of houses reported								T
C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.									
(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders								
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..								U
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit								V
(4)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..								X
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..								Y
	No. on rate-book of workmen's dwellings (with not more than one parlour and 3 bedrooms), reasonably habitable, vacant at end of year								Z

MINIMUM STANDARD OF FITNESS.

- (1) Free from serious dampness.
- (2) Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.
- (3) Properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences; and with a sink and suitable arrangements for disposing of slop-water.
- (4) In good repair.
- (5) With a satisfactory water-supply.
- (6) With adequate clothes-washing accommodation.
- (7) With adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food.
- (8) With a well-ventilated store for food.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Bangor City	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Conway L.L.	Geirionydd R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Glan Conway R.D.	Llanrwst R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Glaslyn R.D.	Gwyrfai R.D.	Llwyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Dwyran R.D.	Conway Borough.	Bettwsycod U.D.	Llanrwst U.D.
A	1	0	18	8	13	98	0	3	2	12	0	22	-	20	1	1	4	39	1	-	16	3	-
B	0	0	-	-	2	55	0	3	2	9	0	-	-	-	1	-	4	8	-	-	13	-	-
C	0	0	18	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	22	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	1	0	-	8	11	43	0	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	31	1	-	3	3	-
E	5	0	106	5	-	6	0	-	1	-	1	5	2	9	2	1	2	15	10	1	5	-	3
F	430	260	all	90	17	1040	127	375	85	208	39	846	473	125	828	94	1521	729	135	23	260	74	85
G	430	260	„	39	14	486	127	81	5	168	38	536	35	125	463	-	677	72	22	-	32	28	85
H	2	2	0	-	-	4	60	13	1	2	0	-	-	-	-	1	6	10	16	-	-	-	5
I	-	-	all	29	-	48	-	31	-	22	0	134	16	10	66	9	585	38	36	12	15	28	39
J	-	12	0	29	13	-	22	27	10	-	14	-	3	40	39	9	700	24	22	7	5	-	30
K	-	-	0	30	-	48	10	39	8	24	0	-	-	-	-	1	40	-	16	-	39	31	20
L	5	0	-	20	1	32	10	39	-	16	0	-	-	-	-	1	34	-	10	-	8	31	20
M	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	265	12	179	51	-	48	10	13	-	6	0	134	4	-	66	-	46	56	49	-	57	-	-
P	21	12	179	51	-	32	10	9	-	6	0	130	-	-	66	-	43	33	33	-	57	-	-
Q	0	-	179	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	7	-	3	-	-	12	-	2	-	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	8	-	-
S	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	8	-	-
T	21	-	0	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	0	6	-	-	-	-	8	3	1	-	0	2	-
U	2	1	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
V	2	1	0	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
W	0	0	0	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
X	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Z	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmaur U.D.	Conway R.D.	Geirionydd R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Glan Conway R.D.	Llanrwst R.D.	Carnarvon Borough.	Criccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Glaslyn R.D.	Gwyrfai R.D.	Lleyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Dwyran R.D.	Conway Borough.	Bettwsycoed U.D.	Llanrwst U.D.
A	36	64	180	150	109	396	180	948	62	306	156	264	75	74	200	-	1020	120	244	-	121	18	65
B	29	4	59	2	Yes	-	-	1	-	0	-	9	6	7	2	-	2	-	0	-	13	2	4
C	-	-	-	-	-	41	4	85	2	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	-	-	-	-
D	9	-	45	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
E	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	-	4	1	5	3	8	8	1	3	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	44	34	8	-	3	1	4
I	7	4	0	5	3	8	8	7	3	1	4	3	1	1	4	2	44	34	13	4	3	1	4
J	7	-	0	5	3	12	7	6	3	3	4	3	1	1	4	2	44	32	14	4	3	1	4
K	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O	2	-	16	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Q	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
R	23	12	12	7	12	8	8	8	8	0	1	17	6	14	11	3	34	14	10	6	15	4	8
S	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
T	-	-	12	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	2
U	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
V	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	..	Yes	Yes	No	"	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
W	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	..	"	Part	"	No	"	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
X	No	-	Yes	Part	..	"	..	Part	Part	"	Part	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	Part	Part	Part
Y	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Z	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	-	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"
A	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	-	"	Yes	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	"	No	No
B	No	"	"	No	No	No	"	-	"	No	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	Yes	"	-	Yes	No	-	-
C	Yes	..	No	Yes	Yes	-	"	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	No	No	Yes	No	..	-	"	-	"	"	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-
E	No	"	"	No	No	-	"	-	"	"	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	No	"	"	Yes	Yes	-	"	-	"	"	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	No	"	"	No	..	-	"	-	"	"	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	"	"	"	No	No	-	"	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-
I	"	"	"	No	..	-	"	-	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	-
J	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
K	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	"	"	"	No	No	No
L	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	Yes
M	No	-	No	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	No	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	-	No
N	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No	-	-	-	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-
O	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

REMARK.—Some Councils (e.g. Llanfairfechan) have adopted the "Health Resorts and Watering Places Act, 1921" Bangor City are in possession of the Bangor Corporation Act, 1903

CLOSET AND ASHPIT ACCOMMODATION.

No. of approved Water-closets (fresh-water, cistern flushed)—At the end of the year	..	..	A
No. of Waste Water and Hand-flushed Closets	do.	do.	.. B
No. of Midden-privies (dry closets with fixed receptacles)	do.	do. ..	.. C
No. of Bucket privies (dry closets with movable receptacles)	do.	do. ..	.. D
No. of approved Earth-closets (e.g. Moule's Dry Closet)	do.	do. ..	.. E
No. of Closets over a stream	do.	do. ..	.. F
No. of Closets-in-common between two or more houses	do.	do. ..	.. G
No. of Houses without a Closet of any kind	do.	do. ..	.. H

Conversions to a better type.

From Midden-privy to Bucket-privy .. .. .	..	..	.. I
From Midden-privy to approved Water-closet .. .. .	..	..	.. J
From Bucket-privy to approved Water-closet .. .. .	..	..	.. K
From Hand-flushed Closet to approved Water Closet .. .. .	..	..	.. L
No. of old Houses supplied with a Closet for the first time	..	..	.. M
No. of Closets repaired .. .. .	..	..	.. N

ASH ACCOMMODATION.

No. of old houses supplied with an Ashpit or Ashbin for the first time	..	..	.. O
No. of Ashpits replaced by approved covered Ashbin (e.g. Galvanised)	..	..	.. P
No. of houses without proper Ashpit or Ashbin .. .. .	..	..	.. Q
No. of defective Ashpits repaired or Ashbins replaced .. .. .	..	..	.. S

HOUSE DRAINS.

Old Houses properly drained for first time .. .. .	..	..	.. R
Defects in House Drains remedied .. .. .	..	..	.. T

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER AND WATER SAMPLES.

No. of Water samples taken .. .. .	..	..	.. U
No. found polluted .. .. .	..	..	.. V
No. of Wells remedied .. .. .	..	..	.. W
No. of Wells closed .. .. .	..	..	.. X
No. of Notices sent for defective water fittings .. .. .	..	..	.. Y
No. of old houses newly connected with the Mains .. .. .	..	..	.. Z

DISINFECTION AND ISOLATION.

No. of Houses (a) Disinfected (add any cases of Disinfestation)	..	..	.. A
(b) Supplied with disinfectants .. .. .	..	..	.. B
No. of cases taken to Fever Hospital (including Observation cases) .. .. .	..	..	.. C

NUISANCES.

No. of animals improperly kept and removed .. .. .	..	..	.. D
No. of unhealthy deposits caused to be removed .. .. .	..	..	.. E
No. of complaints received and investigated .. .. .	..	..	.. F

INSPECTING, &c.

Total number of inspections during the year .. .. .	..	..	.. G
No. of notices issued (a) Informal .. .. .	..	..	.. H
(b) Statutory .. .. .	..	..	.. I
(c) Total .. .. .	..	..	.. J
No. of Prosecutions for all causes .. .. .	..	..	.. K

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

1. Medical Officer of Health—(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in service of the one Council)	..	..	.. L
(b) Whether there is an Assistant M.O.H. .. .. .	..	..	.. M
2. Sanitary Inspectors (whether one or more) .. .. .	..	..	.. N
(a) Whether Whole-time (wholly in the service of the Council) .. .. .	..	..	.. O
(b) Whether act as Sanitary Surveyors as well .. .. .	..	..	.. P
(c) Whether act as Highway Surveyors as well .. .. .	..	..	.. Q
(d) Whether specialised in Meat or other subject .. .. .	..	..	.. R
3. Whether other Health Officials employed .. .. .	..	..	.. S
(a) Sanitary Surveyors (not being the Sanitary Inspector) .. .. .	..	..	.. T
(b) Health Visitors .. .. .	..	..	.. U
(c) Special Nurses (e.g. Fever—specify) .. .. .	..	..	.. V

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Bangor City.	Bethesda U.D.	Llandudno U.D.	Llanfairfechan U.D.	Penmaenmawr U.D.	Conway R.D.	Geirionydd R.D.	Ogwen R.D.	Aethwy R.D.	Glan Conway R.D.	Llanrwst R.D.	Carnarvon Boroughs	Griccieth U.D.	Pwllheli Borough.	Portmadoc U.D.	Glaslyn R.D.	Gwyrfai R.D.	Llwyn R.D.	Deudraeth R.D.	Dwyran R.D.	Conway Borough	Bettwsycod U.D.	Llanrwst U.D.
A	2500	988	-	704	956	646	380	138	50	146	52	2659	403	920	968	-	1418	240	284	-	2250	212	630
B	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	-	5	4	20	-	268	370	200	1405	170	126	28	-	23	50	421	3897	2520	40	-	-	-	-
D	12	-	10	102	20	362	360	1297	738	110	52	42	12	5	14	59	3770	-	544	-	5	35	-
E	-	20	0	-	-	2	-	-	4	-	20	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	28
F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	3	-	12	-	-	-	1	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	-	1	-	-	2	10	18	-	-	4	3	5	4	4	-	3	6	-	9	-	10	-	30
H	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	45	-	2	-	-	-	-
I	0	-	0	-	-	2	-	12	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	290	3	20	-	-	-	-
J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	20	2	12	-	-	-	5
K	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	26	4	16	-	-	-	2
L	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	5	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	20	2	-	-	-	25
N	-	9	-	7	-	28	12	17	3	9	4	-	5	35	38	6	164	-	39	5	-	41	-
O	0	15	0	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	2	-	-	-	-
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	22	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	-
Q	-	-	-	-	-	64	24	13	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
R	-	-	-	100	-	-	15	-	-	6	-	-	9	-	10	2	54	-	17	3	85	6	-
S	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	31	15	-	-	-	-
T	71	50	134	46	11	41	20	19	-	7	-	246	27	35	36	8	174	29	38	2	26	83	28
U	0	-	1	-	8	2	0	-	8	-	0	2	-	1	1	4	4	3	3	-	-	1	-
V	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	-
W	-	-	0	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	7	5	-	-	-	-
X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	-	-	0	23	-	24	45	3	-	2	-	256	32	-	38	-	65	-	18	-	24	91	-
Z	-	25	0	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	3
A	80	19	178	12	8	48	6	53	-	24	15	42	5	6	25	6	73	46	33	13	-	2	12
B	127	37	178	19	-	4	18	97	-	3	20	86	2	2	10	8	78	49	15	13	-	-	18
C	43	0	84	9	-	30	-	1	-	19	2	16	1	0	19	0	6	7	0	10	48	-	-
D	2	-	21	4	-	18	-	5	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	13	4	7	-	4	-	1
E	26	7	115	12	-	4	-	9	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	15	6	34	3	10	3	15
F	124	130	236	56	17	35	195	91	15	8	-	356	-	-	6	-	157	40	5	-	4	18	33
G	-	482	4476	276	-	1125	320	742	85	280	48	2486	1065	149	828	125	2147	1447	408	-	236	294	570
H	265	37	127	166	13	68	110	54	10	26	-	396	78	62	106	24	740	61	95	12	-	28	85
I	26	-	52	-	1	42	1	12	-	17	-	18	12	-	66	4	83	40	12	-	-	-	-
J	291	37	179	166	14	110	111	66	10	43	-	414	90	62	172	28	829	101	107	-	-	28	85
K	5	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
M	-	-	-	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	-	-	-
N	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
O	1	1	Yes	No	-	Yes	No	-	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	-	No
P	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	„	„	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	„	Yes	Yes
Q	-	„	No	„	„	„	„	No	„	-	„	No	„	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	„	„	„
R	Yes	„	Yes	„	„	Yes	„	Yes	„	Yes	„	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	„	„	„
S	-	„	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	„	-	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	„	No
T	-	No	Yes	„	No	Yes	Yes	-	-	Yes	„	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	„	No
U	-	Yes	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	Yes	-	„	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
V	-	„	„	Yes	„	„	-	„	-	„	„	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	„	„	„

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

REMARKS: (1) Nuisances under the Public Health Acts (See below, defects 1—8). These include not only nuisances under the Public Health Acts, but those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(2) Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts (see below, Defects 9 and 10). These offences exclude those relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)

A.—INSPECTION OF :

INSPECTION OF:					Number on Register	..	..	..	▲
Factories (including F. Laundries and F. Bakehouses)					No. of Inspections	..	..	..	B
					No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	C
					No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	D
Workshops (including W. Laundries and W. Bakehouses)					Number on Register	..	..	..	E
					No. of Inspections	..	..	..	F
					No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	G
					No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	H
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)					Number on Register	..	..	..	I
					No. of Inspections	..	..	..	J
					No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	K
					No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	L
Total of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces					Number on Register	..	..	..	M
					No. of Inspections	..	..	..	N
					No. of Written Notices	..	..	..	O
					No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	P

B.—DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SAID PREMISES:

DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SHED PREMISES.				DEFECTS FOUND IN THE SHED PREMISES.				
1. Want of Cleanliness (including lime-washing)	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	Q
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	R
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	S
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	T
2. Want of Ventilation	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	U
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	V
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	W
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	X
3. Overcrowding	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	Y
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	Z
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	A
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	B
4. Want of Drainage of Floors	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	C
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	D
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	E
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	F
5. Other Nuisances	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	G
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	H
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	I
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	J
6. Sanitary Accommodation—Insufficient	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	K
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	L
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	M
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	N
7. Sanitary Accommodation—unsuitable or defective	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	O
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	P
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	Q
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	R
8. Sanitary Accommodation—not separate for sexes	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	S
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	T
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	U
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	V
9. Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (Sec. 101)	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	W
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	X
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	Y
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	Z
10. Other Offences (see Remarks above)	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	A
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	B
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	C
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	D
11. Total of Defects found	..	..	..	Cases found	..	..	..	E
				Cases remedied	..	..	..	F
				Cases referred to H.M. Inspector	..	..	..	G
				No. of Prosecutions	..	..	..	H

REMARK.—This Table does not include the case of *Outwork* and *Outworkers* (if any) in Unwholesome Premises (Section 108).

[illegible]

**C.-Additional Short Local
Reports.**

BANGOR CITY, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Reg. previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	16	17	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	38	36	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	7	7	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	299	10	10	10	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	19	19	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	2	1	10	1	1	1	—	0	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	23 ¹ / ₈	23	42	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	151	147	34	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Lodging Houses	4	4	20	0	0	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	7	13	1
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	26	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	8	7	7
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	9	8	8

Note.—These figures include the new Public Abattoir.

The Birth-rate is very low. The General Death-rate is above the average. The chief reason for this increase has been the Deaths occurring among the aged group of your inhabitants. The Infantile Mortality-rate is very low, this must be gratifying to your Authority.

SCHOOLS.

The following schools were closed for short periods on account of measles, Influenza Colds and Whooping Cough :—Bangor C.E. Infants, St. Paul’s Junior, St. Mary’s C.E. Infants, Bangor Central, Upper Bangor C.E. Mixed, Glanadda Mixed, Bangor R.C. and Hiracl Infants.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.—(See Introductory Report).

THE BANGOR FEVER HOSPITAL.

During the year 1925 43 patients were admitted. Of these 20 were treated for Diphtheria, 22 for Scarlet Fever, and 1 for Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

With Diphtheria 8 of the patients were under 5 years of age ; 8 between 10 and 15 years ; 2 between 15 and 25 years ; and 2 between 25 and 35 years.

With Scarlet Fever 6 of the patients were under 5 years of age ; 5 between 10 and 15 years ; 10 between 15 and 25 years ; and 1 between 35 and 45 years.

There were 4 Deaths in the Hospital during the year. There were no return cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of cases notified from within the Borough	..	..	..	57
Number of cases admitted to Hospital from Borough	..	..	..	31
Number of cases admitted to Hospital from outside	..	..	..	12
Number of Rooms Disinfected	..	..	..	80
<i>Diseases.</i>				<i>Where treated.</i>
		<i>Hospital.</i>	<i>Home.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	14	1*	15
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	16	Nil.	16
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	1	Nil.	1
Erysipelas .. .. .	..	—	8	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	—	1	1
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	..	—	11	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	—	2	2
Malaria .. .. .	..	—	2	2
Gonorrhoeal Conjunctivitis	..	—	1	1
				31
				26
				57

*This case was removed to an Isolation Hospital outside the Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTOR’S REPORT.

(MR. T. ROGERS JONES)

Number of Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	124
Number of Drains tested	..	..	..	..	..	34
Number of Visits to Infectious Disease and Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	62
Number of Visits or re-Visits to premises (Drainage)	..	..	..	..	..	512
Number of Visits to Van Dwellers	..	..	..	..	..	28
Number of Houses Disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	80
Number of Visits to Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	299
Number of Animals examined :—						
Beasts	..	..	..	..	119	
Sheep	..	..	..	..	264	
Pigs	..	..	..	..	311	Total 694
Number of Visits to Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	20
Number of Visits to Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	42
Number of Visits to Manure Pits	..	..	..	..	..	180
Number of Visits to Market Hall and Food Shops	..	..	..	..	..	104
Number of Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	47
Number of Visits to Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	34

HOUSING.

During the last five years Housing Inspections have been devoted to the "Poorer Class Houses," and although important structural alterations have not been carried out, an attempt has been made to keep the houses in a fairly reasonable state of repair. Most of these are in what may be termed "a congested area" which should at some future date be cleared or re-planned, and therefore large repairs or alterations of a permanent nature were considered inexpedient. Another consideration is the small rental paid, viz., from 2s. 6d. to 5s. Under these circumstances extensive alterations would not be justifiable.

While the Council deserve credit for the efforts made to build more houses, we must face the fact that no relief is reaching those where the pressure is greatest. There are several houses in the congested area referred to that are totally unfit for human habitation but the Council are reluctant to exercise their powers under the Housing Acts as there is no provision for the displaced tenants and the rents of the New Houses are prohibitive. The resources of the poor are not equal to the minimum demands for the new houses, and they are therefore compelled to remain in houses that warrant demolition, and which are becoming more dilapidated each year.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year the following were condemned as unfit for the food of man, and their use for such purpose prevented, same being destroyed in the Refuse Destructor: 21 lbs. Yeast, 2 Shoulders Mutton (10 lbs.), 1 Carcase of a Sheep which was dropsical and emaciated (Flukes).

SAMPLES OF FOOD.

During the year 9 samples of milk were obtained, and submitted to the public analyst for chemical analysis.

No. of Sample.	<i>Result of Analysis.</i>										
	Fat.		N.F.S.		Sediment.		Preserva-		Colouring.		
							tives.				
49	3.21	..	9.03	..	—	..	—	..	—
50	4.81	..	8.21	..	—	..	—	..	—
1A	6.15	..	8.89	..	—	..	—	..	—
2A	3.59	..	9.12	..	—	..	—	..	—
3A	4.26	..	8.54	..	—	..	—	..	—
4A	4.45	..	8.54	..	—	..	—	..	—
5A	3.88	..	9.0	..	—	..	—	..	—
6A	4.44	..	9.2	..	—	..	—	..	—
7A	4.2	..	9.2	..	—	..	—	..	—

During the last two years a vast improvement is noticeable in the methods of milk distribution, most of the vendors having fixed taps on the churns. Whilst distribution in sealed glass bottles may be the ideal, there still remains a great deal to be done at the source of production before this ideal is attained. If a purer milk supply is to be obtained then Producer, Retailer and Consumer must be educated on the most important points.

No applications have been received for licences to sell designated milk..

No application for registration has been refused, and no registration has been revoked.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Public Abattoir has been open since some time, but it is regretted that only three have taken advantage of the facilities offered. The Ministry of Health's sanction to carry out certain improvements is awaited, and when these are completed it is hoped that the remaining butchers will avail themselves of the Abattoir.

Having regard to the emphasis laid on Centralised Slaughtering and Meat Inspection it is unfortunate that Local Authorities who have erected Public Abattoirs are not empowered to compulsorily close existing private slaughterhouses.

MEAT REGULATIONS.

Since the Regulations came into force an improvement in the methods of handling meat is noticeable. It is unfortunate that the Clause dealing with Contamination from mud, dust, &c should have been so interpreted as not to mean a closed window. It is difficult to know what other satisfactory precaution a butcher may take to prevent the contamination of the meat. Patience and co-operation as between the Trade and Officials will it is hoped, effect an improvement as time goes on.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(MR. T. P. FRANCIS, A.M.I.C.E., F.S.I.).

Water Supply.—During the year 1925 no extensions of mains was necessary. The nine-inch main supplying the City was duplicated in 1923, the new main being laid direct to the service reservoirs untapped en route.

The Council have approved of a scheme prepared by their Engineer for improving the supply of water to the Upper Bangor district, and for the filtration of the water at the Works. These works are to be commenced as soon as the necessary sanction of the Ministry of Health is obtained.

Sewerage.—To cope with building operations it was necessary during the year to extend the sewer on Penchwintan Road. During the past 5 years it has been necessary for the same cause, to extend the sewer on Ffriddoedd Road.

Public Conveniences.—A public convenience for ladies and gentlemen has been erected on land adjoining the Town Hall. There appears to be a need for additional conveniences but owing to lack of suitable sites the Council are unable to proceed further in this direction.

House Scavenging.—The removal of house refuse has been continued by contract with satisfactory results. The whole of the refuse is destroyed in the Refuse Destructor provided by the Council. This system has obtained for many years past.

Pollution of Streams.—No case of this nature has arisen, nor is known to have arisen in the City.

BETHESDA URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	12	12	40	1	1	1	0	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	4	4	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	14	14	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	13	13	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	38	38	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	—	—	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	3	3	3
Total on Register	4	4	4

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

Your Birth-rate is higher than the General Birth-rate for England and Wales.

The Death-rate figure is high. In your district there is a very large number of aged people and it is the Deaths occurring in this group which makes your rate so high.

SCHOOLS.

The Carneddi, Llanllechid, and Cefnfaes Schools were closed for short periods on account of Influenza Colds.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought necessary.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic Reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant, who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

Arrangements are made with the Bangor City Council for the isolation and treatment at the Bangor City Hospital of all infectious cases which it is found necessary to remove.

REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. R. D. JONES).

Water Supply.—The water supply is obtained from Afon Gaseg, above Ciltwllan Farm, the collecting area being Waen Lydan, Arig, and Cwm Bychan. All the area is periodically inspected by the Council's Public Health Officials. Three hundred lineal yards of 3" mains have been scraped so as to increase the pressure in the highest points in the district, also the Reservoir is washed out and cleaned periodically, the supply in general is sufficient throughout the district..

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewcrage of the district is discharged through a 12" main to the sewerage farm, and during the last five years the following improvements have been made on the sewerage system : forty-eight lineal yards of sewers, at Hill Street, Gerlan, have been relaid, as the gradient was not sufficient to obtain a self-cleansing action ; also two manholes have been made at Well Street, Gerlan ; three at Water Street, Rachub, and one on Carneddi Road, so as to have ample access to the sewers in case of blockages ; and four automatic flushing tanks that were out of order have been repaired, and all the sewers are now well flushed.

Public Conveniences.—There are two public conveniences in the district, and both are flushed with automatic flushing tanks ; and a new concrete floor has been made in one of these, during the last year.

Scavenging.—A system of scavenging was introduced in 1923, which included the removal of house refuse once a month, and in last year's estimate and this year, provision has been made for the removal of house refuse every two weeks, which is much more favourable than in 1923 ; and I hope in the next year's estimate, that provision will be made for the removal every week, as such a scheme has proved a boon to householders, and has a far-reaching benefit to the health of the district. During the last year 520 loads were removed to the Council's tip, which is an old disused quarry in an isolated spot.

Pollution of Streams.—The pollution of streams has been remedied by putting up signs and introducing the scavenging scheme. . .

Milk.—Periodical inspections were carried out of all the sources of milk supply. All cowsheds, dairies, and utensils are generally satisfactory, but I am of opinion that all milkeans should have a tap so as to render contamination to a minimum. One cow which was suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis was examined by a veterinary surgeon and proved to be sound.

Meat.—All the meat is inspected at the time of slaughtering. Water is supplied to the slaughterhouse from the Council's main, and all the drains are connected to the sewers. 62 lbs. of unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered and was buried in quicklime.

Other Foods.—All the Bakehouses are regularly inspected, and their condition is satisfactory ; and other foods such as fish, fruit, &c., are periodically inspected and all were found sound and fit for human consumption.

Housing.—No new houses were built. Eight houses with closing Orders on have been reconstructed and made habitable as the housing accommodation is not sufficient for the growing needs of the population.

Schools.—The drainage system of the schools are not on modern lines as they are on the trough-closet system ; small pedestal water closets ought to be installed so that the children could be taught the principles of sanitation on the right lines.

Tuberculosis.—No shelters are provided.

Disinfection.—The Disinfection is carried out with sulphur candles and Fumiform Generators on all beddings and clothing, which are afterwards well boiled. In one case last year all the clothing were destroyed by fire (the best disinfecting agent) and compensation was paid by the Council to the Owner. Where it is found that the patients cannot be satisfactorily isolated in their own homes, the patients are removed to the Bangor Isolation Hospital.

Any Other Matter.—During the last five years all the sanitary conveniences in the Hotels in the main street have been reconstructed and brought up to modern lines of sanitation.

LLANDUDNO URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	47	43	‡	1	1	—	0	0	0	7
Retailing Milk Carts ..	39	35	†	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	14	14	†	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	†	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	12	15	*	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	33	33	177	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	62	62	||	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	10	7	||	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	42	42	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	176	174	10302	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	0	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	20	14	8
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	5	7	59

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	—	—	—
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—There are no slaughter houses other than the Public Abattoir.
* *Daily.* † *Weekly.* ‡ *Quarterly.* || *Frequently.*

Your Birth-rate figure is below the average of recent years.

The Death-rate of 9.8 per 1000 persons living is a very low figure.

The Infantile Mortality-rate is higher than the average of recent years, the cause of this has been the number of Deaths of Infants occurring among the group classed as congenital Debility, Malformation, and premature births.

SCHOOLS.

The Dyffryn Road, Bodafon, Great Orme, Lloyd Street Infants, and the St. Beuno's Schools were closed for short periods on account of Mumps and Influenza Colds.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

(See *Introductory Report*).

THE LLANDUDNO ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

During the year 1925, 96 patients were admitted. Of these 3 were treated for Diphtheria, 11 for Scarlet Fever, 38 for other infectious diseases, and 44 observation cases.

With Diphtheria, 1 of the patients was between 10 and 15 years ; 1 between 15 and 25 years, and 1 between 25 and 35 years.

With Scarlet Fever 2 of the patients were between 5 and 10 years, 5 between 10 and 15 years, and 4 between 15 and 25 years.

There were 5 deaths in the Hospital during the year. There were no "Return" cases.

Deaths were due to :—T.B. Meningitis, 2 ; Influenza Pneu., 1 ; Observation cases, 2—Total, 5.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. WILLIAM LITTLE, CERT. SAN. INST.).

Unsound Foods Destroyed during the year.—4 carcasses of Beef and all organs (Tubercle). 2 carcasses of Pig and all organs (Jaundice), (Tubercle) ; 47 x 2-lb. tins of Raspberries ; 3 stone of Herrings ; 16 boxes of Kippers ; 8 boxes of Smoked Fish ; 840 Eggs.

Cinemas and Other Places of Entertainment.—All Cinemas and other places of entertainment have been regularly inspected during the year. All were found to be kept in compliance with the Order.

Rats and Mice Destruction Order 1919.—The above Order has been rigorously carried out.

Milk.—Mr. W. F. Lowe, County Analyst, reports :—" I have the honour to inform you that, during the year ended Dec. 31st, 1925, forty-five samples of new milk, and two samples of dried milk have been received for analysis, (including one sample taken direct from the Cows) and four samples have been found to be adulterated, or in the proportion of 8.69%. The following are the adulterated samples :—1 contained 3.9% of extraneous water ; 1 deficient in fat to the extent of 21% ; 1 deficient in fat to the extent of 9% and 1% excess water ; 1 deficient in fat to the extent of 32.7%. The sample taken direct from the cows to compare with other samples, was very good quality and indicated an adulteration of 44% in place of the 21% calculated from the milk standard. Five other samples were unsatisfactory, especially as regards fat (cream) as they were only just up to the standard which is a very low one. All the samples were free from preservatives, and from dirty sediment, and colouring matter. The samples of dried milk were quite satisfactory as they contained the full proportion of fat and non-fatty solids, and were free from preservatives, and the statements on the labels of the tins were correct."

Twenty samples of milk were taken for bacteriological analysis.

Prosecutions for all causes.—Milk Cases : 1 fined 10s. and Costs. Milk Cases : 1 case dismissed on payment of costs. Milk Cases : 1 case dismissed.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

(MR. W. T. WARD).

Water Supply.—Previous to 1875 the town was supplied with springs on the Great Orme. These supplies, however, though being of excellent quality, becoming inadequate for the increasing population, powers were obtained for a more extensive supply, and then Improvement Commissioners purchased the two lakes—Dulyn (meaning the black lake), 35 acres in extent, which is a weird but grand lake, filling up, apparently, an old crater, with rock rising sheer at the back of it to a height of over 300 feet, and huge boulders scattered about the side and front

of it ; and Melynlllyn, a beautiful shining yellow lake, 18 acres ,with a surrounding watershed of 1,481 acres, and on this watershed the Council have recently made a small but interesting experiment in Tree Planting. The lakes are situated on the western or Caernarvonshire side of the River Conway, and are $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant from Llandudno. The surface of Dulyn is at an altitude of 1,747 feet, and that of Melynlllyn 2,094 feet above Ordnance datum.

There is absolutely no inhabited or other dwelling on any of the watersheds to either of the lakes, and the water is as pure now as it was in 1880, when Professor Frankland, after analysis, said :—" It is a most excellent water for dietetic and all domestic purposes. It is wholesome and palatable, and contains only very small amount of vegetable organic matter. It is exceedingly soft, and therefore well adapted for washing. For the supply of the Town it is fully equal to the celebrated Loch Katrine water." The last section of the 15" Trunk mains between Llandudno Junction and Llanrhos was completed in 1908. Llandudno is now supplied with water by two separate trunk mains (9" and 15") giving an abundant supply for many years to come, and almost making the town immune from the possibility of a total breakdown in the water supply. The length of new water mains laid amounted to 867 yards, serving mostly the new houses erected during the year.

Sewerage.—This scheme was carried out by Mr. Baldwin Latham, in 1874—75, and has been extended and improved from time to time since that date. The outfall into the sea is entirely by gravitation, and discharges below dead low water, where the current is always outwards.

A total length of 350 yards of new sewers were laid in different parts of the Town where development is taking place. There are at present about 26 properties connected to these sewers, but they are, however, capable of serving a considerable area of land not yet developed.

New Surface-water Drains laid, 230 yards.

Scavenging.—The removal of House Refuse and scavenging is undertaken by the Council and is under the direct supervision of the Surveyor. Galvanised iron bins with covers of a standard pattern are provided by the Council and the refuse collected daily from hotels, twice a week from the large houses, and weekly from the smaller houses. All refuse is burnt at the Destructor.

Artisans' Dwellings.—The Houses are designed in five classes, with accommodation as follows :—

27 of Class A.—Sitting Room, Kitchen, Scullery, Bathroom, two W.C.'s and four Bedrooms. The rents are : seven at 25s., ten at 23s., and ten at 15s.

26 of Class B.—Living Room, Parlour and 3 Bedrooms. The rents are 20s. each.

35 of Class C.—Kitchen, Scullery, one W.C., and three Bedrooms. The rents are : eight at 11s. 6d., eight at 12s., and nineteen at 11s. 3d.

14 of Class D.—Kitchen, Scullery, one W.C., and two Bedrooms. The rents are : eight at 11s. 6d., and six at 10s. 6d.

8 of Class E.—Which consists of self-contained tenements, each having one Kitchen, one Bedroom, scullery, and W.C. The rents are 7s. 6d. each.

Four Houses have just been completed in Mowbray Road. Twenty-five dwellings are in course of erection. The rents of these dwellings (Unassisted Schemes) are sufficient to pay Interest, Repairs, Rates and Taxes and other outgoings, and nearly the whole charge for the Annual Loan Redemption.

Assisted Schemes.—Twenty houses have been built.

LLANFAIRFECHAN URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

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REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	35	34	25	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	2	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	5	4	66	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	4	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	2	—	36	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	16	7	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	27	24	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	1	31	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	2	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	—	2	2
Total on Register	3	5	5

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

The Birth-rate figure is low. The Death-rate is above the average. Among your population you have an increased proportion of people who are classed in the aged group. It is the deaths occurring in this group which causes your death-rate to be higher. Your Infantile Mortality-rate is a low figure.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

The Llanfairfechan Council and the Llanfairfechan N.P. Schools were closed for short periods on account of Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your authority has arranged for free Bacteriological examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought desirable.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices; by this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Your Authority have made arrangements with the Bangor City Council for the Isolation and treatment of the Infectious cases which occur in your District, at the Bangor City Isolation Hospital.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. STANLEY F. WARREN).

Water Supply.—The proposed new water supply scheme from the Aber Lake (Llyn Anafon) is still under consideration by your authority, and negotiations for procuring the water rights are almost completed, but have been held in abeyance for some months owing to Engineering difficulties at the Lake, and compensation water. Trial holes have been sunk to a depth of twenty-five feet, but no satisfactory foundation could be found for the erection of a masonry dam. Several new branch mains have been laid down during the year. During the last five years a large number of new mains have been laid down, and owing to the further development of the district a further supply of water is essential.

Sewerage.—The sewerage system of the district is discharged through a 9" cast iron outfall main well out to sea. The system is by gravitation for the greater part of the district, the remainder being lifted by two of Shone's Ejectors, worked by compressed air. All the sewers are well flushed with the district water supply by automatic tanks. The system has worked very satisfactory during the year. Several new extensions have been carried out to the system during the last five years, and a large number of new connections have been made. A scheme for further development and improvement is now under consideration.

Public Conveniences.—There are now six Public Conveniences in the district, and the erection of another is under consideration. Improvements have been carried out, and two new Conveniences were erected during the last five years.

Scavenging.—The domestic refuse is removed once a week in the winter and twice during the summer. The refuse is collected and tipped on an isolated piece of land at Glan y Mor Elias. All paper being burnt and the tins collected and buried. Over 600 loads are removed annually. Dust Bins are in general use. The erection of a Destructor for the cremation of the refuse has been deferred for this year owing to the more urgent schemes in hand by your authority.

Milk.—During the year periodical inspections have been carried out at all the sources of Milk Supply. The sanitary conditions generally are satisfactory. Grade "A" (Certified Milk) is sold within the district from the University of Wales College Farm, Aber. Marked improvements have been shown in the milk supply during the last five years.

Meat.—Inspections have been carried out under the Meat Regulations, 1924, of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, and all the Slaughter Houses have been inspected periodically and their condition found to be satisfactory. Two new Slaughter Houses have been erected during the last five years, and several improvements have been carried out to the remainder.

Other Foods.—Inspections have been made. No cases to report.

Housing.—Thirteen new houses have been erected, eight of which have been built by private enterprise under the Housing Act, 1923. Seven are now in course of erection. The building activity during the last five years has considerably increased and further development is foreshadowed.

Schools.—The drainage system of the Schools were flushed and cleansed periodically.

Disinfection.—The disinfection is carried out with the "Vap" Lamp, and a lysol spray is used on all bedding, etc., which is afterwards well boiled, and in some cases where it is deemed advisable, destroyed, and the owner compensated.

PENMAENMAWR URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	19	18	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	3	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	7	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	12	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	41	41	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	17	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	2	2
Total on Register	3	3	3

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

Your birth-rate is again a low figure. The death-rate is 12.1 per 1000 of the population. This is a satisfactory figure. There were no deaths occurred from Infectious Diseases. The Infantile Mortality rate shows a very large reduction in the Deaths among your Infants, as compared with the average rate taken over a number of past years.

SCHOOLS.

The Capelulo Council School was closed for a short period on account of Influenza Colds.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable. The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic reply to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

GROESYNYD HOSPITAL.

During the year 1925, 1 patient was admitted and treated for Scarlet Fever. The Scarlet Fever patient was under 10 years of age. There were no Deaths in the Hospital during the year. There were no "return" cases.

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. J. PARRY HUGHES).

Water Supply.—A general overhauling of the water system of the district is taking place. Service tanks, &c., have been thoroughly cleaned out and regular flushing is carried out at all dead ends. It is hoped that a commencement will be made during the forthcoming year (1926) with the construction of a service reservoir of a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons. Plans and estimates have been prepared and it is expected that an enquiry will be held at an early date in regard thereto.

Sewerage.—The sewerage system of the district has been maintained in a satisfactory manner and the sewers were well flushed periodically from flushing tanks.

Public Conveniences.—There are two Gentlemen's Conveniences on the promenade and one Ladies' Convenience. In the Town there are three Gents' Urinals, and a new Ladies' Convenience was opened during the course of the year at Dwygyfylchi village.

Scavenging.—The house refuse is regularly removed from all premises in the district and taken to the new Incinerator for burning, the residuals being tipped on the adjoining land.

Milk, Meat, &c.—Periodical Inspection of all sources of food were made, and the same were generally found in good order.

Housing.—Thirteen new houses were erected, eleven of which were built by private enterprise under the Act of 1923. Owing to the great shortage, the Council contemplate erecting 62 workmen's dwellings under the 1923 Act, and sanction has already been given by the Government Department concerned to the erection of 32 immediately. The Public Health Act, 1925, has been adopted by the Council practically in its entirety, and the revision of the Building Bye-laws are now in hand.

Disinfection.—General Disinfection of rooms has taken place where a case has been notified, and also on request at all places where any illness of any description has taken place. Disinfection is done by spray or candles. Clothes and Bedding are removed and passed through the steam disinfectant at the Groesnyd Hospital.

Isolation.—Where it is found that patients could not be satisfactorily isolated at home the patient was removed to the Groesnyd Hospital.

General.—During the course of the year a new appointment was made, so that it has not been possible to have a proper continuity of work.

CONWAY RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	67	68	86	11	11	10	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	32	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	8	8	16	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	11	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	8	7	14	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	16	18	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	11	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	7	5	9	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	26	26	41
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	4	4	4
Licensed	8	4	4
Total on Register	12	8	8

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

The Birth-rate is below the average of the years before the War. The Death-rate is above the average. The Infantile Mortality-rate is very satisfactory.

SCHOOLS.

The Pydew and Glanwydden Council Schools were closed for short periods on account of Measles.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant, who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the health offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

THE GROESYNYD HOSPITAL.

During the year 1925, 32 patients were admitted. Of these 6 were treated for Diphtheria. 24 treated for Scarlet Fever and 2 for other Infectious Diseases (1 S, Fever and Measles) (1 Septic Hand).

With Diphtheria—1 of the patients were under 5 years of age.

2 of the patients were under 10 years of age.

1 of the patients were between 10 and 15 years.

1 of the patients were between 15 and 25 years.

1 of the patients were between 25 and 35 years.

With Scarlet Fever—2 of the patients were under 5 years of age.

12 of the patients were under 10 years of age.

8 of the patients were between 10 and 15 years.

1 of the patients were between 15 and 25 years.

1 of the patients were between 25 and 35 years.

There was 1 Death in the Hospital during the year. There were no "return" cases. 1 death, male, 2½ years, from Scarlet Fever.

THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. LEVI JOHN, Cert. San. Inst.).

Water Supply.—The Conway Rural, Glan Conway Rural, Conway Urban and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply District. The common supply of water for the constituent districts, which is a natural lake situated in the heart of the Caernarvonshire range of mountains. The water is good in quality and abundant in quantity. About 1000 yards of 3 inch water mains were laid to improve the water supply in the parish of Penrhyn, about 1200 yards of 3 inch pipes were scraped to improve the supply through the parish of Llangystenyn and Glanwydden, and about 200 yards of 2 inch galvanised pipes were laid to improve the supply at Pydew. The supply from the Cowlyd Main was very satisfactory up to the time when the 15 inch Cowlyd main was extended from Sarn Mynach to Colwyn Bay, since then the pressure in the Llangystenyn and Penrhyn mains has been greatly reduced. During August, when Colwyn Bay is full of visitors, the higher levels of Penrhyn and Pydew are without water during the day time, and some arrangements will have to be made to meet this shortness. In the Rural parishes much improvement has been effected in the way of repairing, protecting the wells from contamination and the surroundings improved.

Sewerage.—No new sewers were laid during the last five years, except sewers laid down by private builders to receive the drainage of the new houses. All the existing sewers were periodically inspected, and occasionally flushed out with disinfectants. The Council must seriously consider the question of extending at Penrhyn Bay, if many more houses are allowed to be erected there. Also immediate attention should be given to the joint sewer outlet between this Council and the Borough of Conway at Llandudno Junction, the pipe seems to be too small to receive all the drainage, and storm water of the district, when the tide is up, the yards and surroundings of the houses at the bottom of Penybont Hill are flooded, causing serious nuisance.

Scavenging.—A public scavenging has been in force at Dolgarrog, Llangystenin and Penrhyn.

Milk.—Samples of Milk were taken by the County Council. The Dairies and Cowsheds are regularly visited and notices served in 38 cases to remedy defects, including the provision of drainage, ventilation, and the manure pit. Several of these have been fully complied with, and many others partially complied. In looking over the work that has been carried out during the five years, a great improvement is noticeable in their sanitary condition, and their methods in handling milk, but there is still room for improvement. In response to the Milk and Dairies (Amendment Act) all the wholesalers and retailers have been registered, and their attention drawn to the act.

Meat.—Meat is occasionally inspected at time of slaughtering, and otherwise, periodically and surprise visits are paid to slaughter houses. In a large and scattered district the work of proper supervision is very laborous. Meat shops and Meat Carts are also inspected as regular as possible. The Bakehouses and places where bread, fish and fruit are sold, are visited as often as possible, and were found generally clean and well kept.

Housing.—During the last five years 304 houses were erected as follows:—Caerhun 9; Dolgarrog, 73; Llanbedr, 7; Llangelynin, 6; Llechwedd, 3; Llangystenin, 13; Penrhyn, 193. There continues an acute shortage of houses in the village of Penrhyn, especially of the type suitable for the working classes.

Factories and Workshops.—Workshops are regularly inspected.

Schools.—The Elementary schools have been visited. No Shelters for Tuberculosis, on private premises have been used in recent years.

Disinfection.—Thorough disinfection of rooms and bedding has been carried out in all cases reported of Tuberculosis and other Infections for the use of bedrooms, etc., sulphur fumigators and the formalin sprayer are used, and Jeyes Fluid or Sanitas supplied. All beddings and clothing that cannot be boiled are taken to our Isolation Hospital and disinfected by steam. All expenses are paid out of the rates.

GEIRIONYDD RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District..</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	17	17	32	3	3	3	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	5	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	7	7	20	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	7	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	7	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	17	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	6	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	-	17	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	7	7	7
Total on Register	7	7	7

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

Your Birth-rate is below the Average. The General Death-rate is above the average.

SCHOOLS.

The Trefriw, Yspytty, Cyfyng, Maenan, Capel Curig and Cwm Penmachno Schools were closed for short periods on account of Measles, Influenza Colds, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant, who forwards the specimen; the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

There is no Infectious Hospital accommodation for your district at present. Your Council have met with the Joint Board of the Conway and Penmaenmawr Infectious Hospital, and I trust that shortly an agreement will be arrived at so that when it is found necessary your infectious cases will be removed to the Groesynyd Hospital.

REPORT OF SURVEYOR AND SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. E. D. HUMPHREYS).

Water Supply.

Penmachno.—During the greater portion of the year the supply has been plentiful, but another source of supply to work in conjunction with the existing one is under consideration with the view of dispensing with the present necessary intermittent supply, during droughts.

Cwm.—A branch main in the Blaen-y-Cwm district has been renewed and the whole district is now well served.

Dolwyddelan.—The 3" main has been cleared out; this registering a slight improvement in the pressure. The overhauling of the filter and valve chamber at the storage is in progress and the relaying of certain lengths of main is under consideration.

Trefriw.—The supply is quite satisfactory. All properties on the higher altitudes now receive an abundant supply. The 4" main for a distance of 1200 yards has been scraped—this producing the above desired results.

Sewerage.—The Penmachno, Dolwyddelen and Trefriw Districts, where the system is by gravitation, the sewers are in good order and are flushed regularly with the district water supplies from flushing tanks.

Scavenging.—The House Refuse in Dolwyddelen, Penmachno and Trefriw districts together with the pail closets at Cwm, are removed weekly. The work is carried out by the Council and is tipped in isolated spots well out of each village.

Dairies and Cowsheds.—Structural alterations are being carried out on various establishments and systematic inspections are made in all districts. All are limewashed twice during the year and are in good condition. During the last five years many improvements have been made to the Cowsheds and Dairies. The Demonstrations which are given at the Bangor University College Farm at Aber, through the courtesy of Professor White, on clean milk production, are a great advantage to this part of North Wales.

Slaughter Houses.—Inspections are made periodically of all slaughterhouses and instructions for structural alterations have been given where this has been found necessary. Inspections have been regularly made under the Meat Regulations 1924 of all animals slaughtered for human consumption. Many improvements are being carried out, both at the slaughterhouses and at the butchers' shops.

Other Foods.—Inspections have been regularly made.

Housing.—No new Working Class Houses have been built during the year.

Schools.—The Schools are systematically inspected.

Disinfection.—The Disinfection is carried out by spraying or fumigation. All washable articles are placed in a strong disinfectant. Afterwards boiled and washed. The walls, floors, and Furniture are thoroughly cleansed and the rooms well ventilated. All mattresses are disinfected, some being destroyed, others passed through the steam disinfector in a neighbouring district.

OGWEN RURAL, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Sttutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	129	123	243	9	6	6	0	0	0	1
Retailing Milk Carts ..	78	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	7	6	283	1	1	1	0	-	-	-
Meat Shops	3	3	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	15	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Factory Bakehouses ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	8	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	23	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	3	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	9	9	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	13	11	19	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	78	78	51
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	1	1	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered only	6	6	6
Licensed	0	0	1
Total on Register	6	6	7

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

The Birth-rate is again much below the average. The General Death-rate is above the average. Living in your District there is a great excess in the proportion of your inhabitants which are classed among the aged group; if allowances were made for the deaths occurring in this group, your corrected Death-rate would be considerably lower.

SCHOOLS.

The Llyn Ogwen, Tregarth N.P., Glan Ogwen N.P., Bodfeurig, Llanllechid, Rhiwlas and Glasinfryn Schools were closed for short periods on account of Chicken Pox, Influenza Colds and Scarlet Fever.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable. The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant, who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

Arrangements are made with the Bangor City Council for the Isolation and Treatment at the Bangor Fever Hospital of all your infectious cases which it is found necessary to remove.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. H. J. HUGHES).

Water Supply.—In all parts of your district there is plenty of water which is of good quality. During the last five years the supply has been improved in all parts of your district. In Tregarth, St. Anns, and Bryniau Terrace the supply is not always sufficient in quantity; this, it is expected, will be remedied, following the report by your consultant Water Engineer.

Sewerage and Drainage.—No new sewers have been laid.

Scavenging.—There is no organised system of scavenging in the district: the occupiers of the houses remove their nightsoil and refuse on to the land.

Pollution of Streams.—This receives my attention.

Milk.—There are 948 milking cows in this District. During the last five years great improvements have been made in the cowsheds, dairies, and the handling of milk. Professor White at the Bangor University Farm at Aber, produces Grade A Milk; this milk is sold in Llanfairfechan and is greatly appreciated. By the courtesy of Prof. White all people who are interested in the production of clean milk, by arrangement, can be shown the modern methods of Clean Milk Production at the Aber Farm. This is an inestimable advantage to this part of North Wales. The Dairies and Cowsheds are regularly inspected and are kept in order.

Meat.—Meat is inspected at the times of slaughtering in all the slaughter houses. The meat shops, meat carts and stores are visited every week. During the last five years great improvements have taken place in the handling of all foods.

Elementary Schools.—These are regularly visited and are all kept in a good condition.

Bakehouses.—The Bakehouses are all in a cleanly condition and the ventilation is good.

Housing.—There is a moderate shortage of Houses for the working classes.

Disinfection.—The disinfection is carried out by spraying or fumigation. All washable articles are placed in a strong disinfectant solution, afterwards boiled and washed. The walls, floors and furniture are thoroughly cleansed and the rooms well ventilated. All mattresses are disinfected, some being destroyed, others passed through a steam disinfector in a neighbouring District.

AETHWY RURAL, (ANGLESEY).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Reg previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	10	46	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	9	—	||	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	3	—	||	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	4	—	||	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	6	—	||	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	4	10	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	0	0	0

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	3	3	3
Total on Register	6	6	6

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.
* Daily. † Weekly. ‡ Quarterly. || Frequently.

The Birth-rate is below the average. The Death-rate is also below the average. Almost half the deaths that occurred in your district last year were of aged people ; if allowances were made for this your corrected Death-rate would be considerably lower.

SCHOOLS.

The Gaerwen Cl. and C.E., and Llanfair P.G. Schools were closed for short period on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable. The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic Reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired on many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

Your New Infectious Hospital which is now taking in cases, will be of inestimable value to your District.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS.

(MR. W. WYNNE AND MR. W. H. ENSOR).

Water Supply.—The water supplies throughout the district have been periodically inspected. Improvements are to be carried out at an early date to the Glanllyn Well, Gaerwen, the well is to be covered with concrete and a new pump and manhole to be provided. A new pump to the Rhosgair Well, Llanddaniel, and a committee has been appointed to consider the question of water supply for Malltraeth. The supply throughout the year has been adequate. Eight samples of water have been taken and sent to the County Analyst for chemical analysis, with the following result :—Three of the samples were found to be below the standard. Generally speaking the wells throughout the district are kept fairly clean. The supply of water has been sufficient in quantity and several wells have been protected, repaired, and cleansed. During the last five years many improvements have been made to the water supplies in the district. The whole question of a better water supply to all parts of your District is under consideration.

Sewerage.—All the existing sewers were periodically inspected. It is proposed to carry out certain improvements to the sewer of Malltraeth, by sections, when it is intended firstly to pipe the open ditch of Llain Capel, in view of the low rateable value of the parish, a committee, that inspected the sewers, recommended to do the work in sections to cover a period of years. A drain was constructed at Pentraeth to convey the water from Cloth Hall field and surface water for a distance of 60 feet. The drainage and sewerage at Llanfair P.G. will be improved at an early date.

Scavenging.—There is no system of scavenging in your district. Where there are no sewers the nightsoil and the house refuse is carried on to the land. A system of scavenging is to be introduced at Malltraeth at an early date, also I hope at Llanfair P.G.

Milk.—No application for licences for graded milk has been received. Ten purveyors of milk have been registered. The Dairies and Cowsheds are systematically and periodically inspected. Improvements to several cowsheds have been made, and some are in course of being improved. The inspectors hope to have more Cowsheds improved during the current year. The condition of the cows is generally good. By the courtesy of Prof. White all people who are interested in the production of Clean Milk, by arrangement, can be shown the modern methods of Clean Milk Production at the Aber Farm. This is an inestimable advantage to this part of North Wales.

Food.—No meat has been seized or condemned. One case of tinned fruit was condemned and destroyed voluntarily by the owners. Tinned fruit is examined throughout the district, especially so during the summer months.

Bakehouses.—The general sanitary condition of the Bakehouses is satisfactory. The Inspectors periodically visit shops where bread is sold. Fish and fruit is mostly sold in vans and carts and are inspected when occasion arises, and at all times when the Inspector sees them.

Factories.—Inspectors continually advocate limewashing and cleansing when occasion arises.

Slaughter Houses.—Slaughterhouses are visited during process of slaughtering of animals at various times. The standard of animals slaughtered is high. Humane cattlekillers are used in the slaughterhouses. All butchers' vans and carts are inspected on the roads in the District. There is only one meat shop in the Penmon district and three in the Trefdraeth district. The whole are kept very clean.

Housing.—Improvements cannot be expected until the working classes are provided with suitable accommodation. Several small cottages have been bought by the tenants who are not in a good financial position to carry out repairs. There is nevertheless an improvement in standard of cleanliness, and good progress has been made in tenants becoming houseproud. However, there is still room for improvement.

Schools.—Throughout the district the elementary schools are periodically inspected and are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Infectious Diseases.—On receipt of a notification of an infectious disease the premises are visited and inspected, disinfectants are supplied and directions given for the prevention of spread of disease, afterwards the house is disinfected.

Disinfection.—The disinfection is carried out by spraying or fumigation. All washable articles are placed in a strong disinfectant solution, afterwards boiled and washed. The walls, floors, and furniture are thoroughly cleansed and the rooms well ventilated. All mattresses are disinfected, some being destroyed, others being passed through a steam disinfecter in a neighbouring district.

GLANCONWAY RURAL, (DENBIGHSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	48	42	48	8	8	4	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	9	9	9	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	2	14	32
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	1	1	1
Licensed	2	1	—
Total on Register	3	2	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

The Birth-rate is satisfactory, although below your average of the years before the War. The Death-rate is above the average.

SCHOOLS.

No schools were closed during the year on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic Reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

GROESYNYD HOSPITAL.

During the year 1925, 15 cases were admitted to the Hospital ; of these 3 were treated for Diphtheria, 5 treated for Scarlet Fever, 7 for other infectious diseases (1 Enteric Fever, 4 Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox, 2 Scarlet Fever and Measles). With Diphtheria 1 of the patients was between 15 and 25 years ; and 2 were between 25 and 35 years. With Scarlet Fever 3 of the patients were under 10 years of age, and 2 were between 10 and 15 years. There were 4 deaths in the Hospital during the year. There were no "Return" Cases. Deaths : Female, age 18 years, Enteric Fever ; Female, age 14 years, Scarlet Fever ; Male, age 2½ years, Scarlet Fever and Measles ; Male, age 45 years, Diphtheria.

THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. LEVI JOHN, CERT. SAN. INST.).

Water Supply.—The Conway Rural, Glan Conway Rural, Conway Urban and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply District. The Common supply of water for the constituent districts, which is a natural lake situated in the heart of the Caernarvonshire range of mountains. The water is good in quality and abundant in quantity. The water supply to the village of Glan Conway, Graig and Brynrhys has been quite satisfactory. Several wells in the rural parts of the parish were repaired, doors put on and protected from contamination. About 100 yards of 3" main and about 800 yards of 1½" galvanised pipes were laid to improve the water supply at the outskirts of the village. Owing to the number of new houses that has been erected in the lower portion of the parish of Llanellian the question of water supply has become very urgent. The Llanellian Parish Council in connection with the agent to the Coed Coch Estate have been for some time considering a scheme for supplying the most populous parts of the parish with water ; nothing, however, has been done, but I trust that an ample supply will be provided without unnecessary delay.

Sewerage.—The main sewer through the village was laid over 40 years ago, and some portions of it had become defective. About 400 yards was relaid, with manholes built at change of direction, and several house drains were relaid, trapped and connected to the sewer. The sewers have been improved in the village of Glan Conway, The hamlets of Graig, Pentrefelin and Brynrhys.

Milk.—Samples of Milk were taken by the County Council. The Dairies and Cowsheds are periodically inspected, their sanitary conditions have greatly improved during recent years, but there is still room for improvement. Occasional visits are paid to the slaughterhouses, and the meat is inspected there as well as in the meat shops and meat carts.

Food.—The Bakehouses and places where other food such as bread, fruit and fish are sold are visited and are found generally clean and well-kept.

Housing.—During the last five years 41 new houses were erected, 20 in Llanellian and 21 in Llansantfraid ; of these 8 were Council houses and 12 others were subsidised. There is still a shortage of reasonable, habitable, workmen's dwellings throughout the district.

Factories and Workshops.—Workshops are periodically inspected and found generally well-kept. No shelters used in this district for Tuberculous cases.

Disinfection.—A steam disinfecter is fitted at our Isolation Hospital, where all bedding and other clothing (that cannot be boiled) are removed and disinfected by steam ; the rooms are fumigated and sprayed by Formalin, Sanitas Fluid, or Jeyes Fluid supplied, and all disinfecting done free of charge.

LLANRWST RURAL, (DENBIGHSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	10	10	42	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Retailing Milk Carts ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	4	4	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	4	4	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	4	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	6	6	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	8	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	8	10	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	-	-	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered only	-	-	-
Licensed	4	4	4
Total on Register	4	4	4

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

The Birth-rate is below the average rate of recent years. The general Death-rate is above the average. The chief reason for this is the increased proportion of persons living in your District classed among the "aged" group.

SCHOOLS.

No schools were closed last year on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought desirable. The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic Reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices; by this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

There is no Infectious Hospital accommodation for your District at present. Your Council representatives have met the Joint Board of the Conway and Penmaenmawr Infectious Hospital and I trust that shortly an agreement will be arrived at so that when it is found necessary your infectious cases will be removed to the Groesynyd Hospital.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. MAURICE ROBERTS).

Water Supply.—Llangerniew, Pentrevoelas, Capel Garmon, Nebo and Eglwysfach—these villages are supplied by water from reservoirs through public mains. In the other parts of the district the supplies are from wells. All the supplies of water are good in quality and sufficient in quantity. A new supply has been installed by Lady Aberconway as a "War Memorial" for the village of Eglwysfach. In the last five years the water supplies have been improved at Capel Garmon, Pentrevoelas, Llangerniew and Nebo.

Sewerage.—All the sewers are in good order and are regularly flushed.

Scavenging.—No public scavenging is done in the district. The occupiers of the houses remove their night soil and refuse on to the land.

Pollution of Streams.—This matter receives my careful attention.

Milk.—All the Dairies and Cowsheds have been inspected, and the requirements of the Dairies and Cowsheds and Milkshops Order are being carried out. All are limewashed twice during the year and are now in good condition. During the last five years many improvements have been made to the Cowsheds and Dairies following the recommendation that I have made. The demonstrations which are given at the Bangor University College Farm at Aber through the courtesy of Professor White on clean milk production are a great advantage to this part of North Wales.

Meat.—I have carried out the Inspections under the Meat Regulations 1924 of all animals slaughtered for human consumption. The slaughterhouses are regularly inspected and are clean. Many improvements are being carried out, both at the slaughterhouses and at the butchers' shops.

Elementary Schools.—There are 10 elementary schools in the District, which are kept in good condition.

Bakehouses.—These are regularly inspected and are kept clean.

Disinfection.—The disinfection is carried out by spraying or fumigation. All washable articles are placed in a strong disinfectant solution, afterwards boiled and washed. The walls, floors, and furniture are thoroughly cleansed and the rooms well ventilated. All mattresses are disinfected, some being destroyed, others passed through the steam disinfectors in a neighbouring District.

CAERNARVON BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	29	29	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Retailing Milk Carts ..	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	12	—	43	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	59	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	19	19	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	85	85	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	2	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	9	25	4
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	—	8	2

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	—	—	—
Total on Register	3	3	3

Note.—These figures include the Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—According to the 1921 Census figures there was a decrease of population on that of 1911 of 1618—a considerable decrease. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General did not differ materially from these. This decrease was, no doubt, largely due to the loss of men in the Great War and to the depression in the Slate Industry, which is now passing away.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Birth-rate, and the Infant, Zymotic and Influenza Mortalities were moderate, while the General Death-rate, and the Maternal, Cancer, Respiratory, and Tubercular Mortalities were more or less high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—There were no cases of lead contamination due to plumbo-solvent action. To prevent such lead contamination, no lead pipes are used, unless the same are properly lined with tin. Pipes from the cast-iron mains must either be galvanised wrought iron steel tubing or tin-lined lead pipes. A man is employed at Rhyd-ddu for the purpose of cleansing the village so as to prevent the pollution of the river running past the village, which river is the source of the town's supply.

The water-main was extended along Llanberis Road so as to supply 5 dwelling houses and 4 farms, to replace water supplies which were of suspicious purity.

The Council have ordered a renewed inquiry to be made into the cause of shortage of the water supply to houses in the upper reaches of the town. Possibly an additional reservoir may be found necessary.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The sewers are kept in good order and are flushed automatically by means of underground flushing tanks, and by means of hosepipes from the town water mains..

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES AND PUBLIC BATHS.—The number of Public Conveniences is 14, two of which (for Ladies) are situated in the Institute Buildings. Further a building has been rented close to the Motor Parking Ground in Castle Square and four Ladies' Lavatories been provided therein, and it is proposed providing further conveniences for men hereat. The Public Baths continue to be appreciated, and are becoming more and more popular.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging is done by the Corporation through direct labour, collection in most cases taking place daily, in others every other day. Complaints are received in regard to the Tipping Ground, and the Corporation are considering the advisability of installing an Incinerator or Destructor.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—Stern measures should be taken against people who may be discovered throwing rubbish into a stream running through the town, not however a source of water supply.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The town is fairly free from industries responsible for smoke nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—Cowsheds and dairies are regularly inspected. When an animal is suspected of being tubercular, the Sanitary Officers are authorised to call in a Veterinary Surgeon to examine the same. Also to take a sample of milk for Bacteriological examination. No cow was thus suspected during the year.

(b) *Meat*.—All meat is slaughtered in the Public Abattoir, except in the case of pigs, a number of which are slaughtered in the two private slaughterhouses that unfortunately still remain in the town. At the said public establishment 3 carcasses were found to be diseased, and with the confirming authority of a Magistrate, destroyed. These were a cow and calf for Tuberculosis, and a pig for Parasitic Bronchitis.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir was 13,757, being made up of Oxen, 1106, Calves, 416 ; Pigs, 4489 ; and Sheep, 7746.

The slaughtering, especially that at the public slaughterhouse, is under constant supervision. In this matter of meat inspection, the public abattoir is a valuable asset. Meat is frequently examined therein, both at times of slaughtering and otherwise. There is an experienced caretaker, and the Sanitary Inspector is within easy reach. Friendly trade rivalry also helps to ensure the animals brought there being sound and select, but an occasional one turns out otherwise. Meat Shops are systematically inspected. No meat is sold from carts.

Humane Slaughtering.—No progress has been made in the matter of Humane Slaughtering. The Humane or Instantaneous Killer is only used in the case of cattle, and perhaps not uniformly so. The Council are earnestly requested to adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw, that is, Model Byelaw 9 B. Not only the Council, but the outside public could divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible and excruciating suffering by refusing to buy meat killed by really inhuman, that is, by other than Humane methods.

(c) *Other Foods.*—The sanitary condition of Bakehouses was very fair. Bread, Fish, Fruit, &c., Shops are continually inspected. 204 Bananas were condemned.

J.—SCHOOLS.—The Drains of all Elementary Schools are periodically flushed by the Corporation workmen from the Town Mains by means of hose pipes. The Non-provided Infants' School was closed for a week on account of Influenza.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES. (See Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—16 cases were sent from the town to the Fever Hospital, viz., 6 cases of Diphtheria ; 9 of Scarlet Fever ; and 1 of Measles.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—There is a Steam Disinfector at the Fever Hospital, where articles can be taken to be disinfected. Consequently no orders had to be given to destroy bedding, &c., either with or without compensation.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—As by most Councils, the Local Byelaws have been considered at the request of the Ministry of Health, and Revised Building Byelaws have been adopted. This would be a fine opportunity to adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw, as suggested above.

P.—HOUSING.—It is gratifying to report that during the past year, besides 5 superior houses, 22 new Workmen's Houses were erected by the Council, and tenders have been invited for 35 more. There was an urgent need for new houses, for newly-married couples, &c., and it will make it easier to make closing orders with respect to unfit houses.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—The town is rich in such. These include the Tuberculosis Hospital, the Fever Hospital, the Cottage Hospital, the Workhouse (including Eryri Hospital), Home for Mental Defectives, Port Sanitary Hospital, &c.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—Working in the town is a Health Visitor (Nurse Hughes) engaged by the County Council. Also a Surveyor (Mr. Hall) and a Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Evan Roberts). My thanks are due to the same for information readily supplied.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years existing sanitary provisions were carefully maintained, and replacements made where necessary. Pace with new legislation was kept up and minor structural improvements carried out, such as new extensions of water main and sewers. The Corporation as a Contributory Authority under the County Council Scheme, has acquired a right to the use of the Caeathro Smallpox Hospital (formerly the sole property of the Gwyrfael Council), and it has already proved of service in connection with a suspected case of Smallpox. Public opinion in the town was maturing and preparations were made for a Municipal Housing Scheme, which has already attained a considerable degree of fruition.

CRICCIETH URBAN DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	11	10	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	1	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	2	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	4	4	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	24	24	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	—	5	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	6	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	—	—	—
Licensed	1	—	1
Total on Register	1	—	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—It may be recalled that according to the actual Census figures there was a great increase in population on that of 1911, of 510, but the Registrar-General gives, in a revised estimate, a smaller but still large increase of 426.

The Registrar-General had to make allowance for an influx of Summer Visitors into the area. It is possible the Registrar-General should have made a larger deduction. It is also possible that the Census figures for 1911 were below what they should have been, as a great number of residents were absent from the town at the time. Perhaps the actual population is somewhere midway between 1376 and 1802.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Maternal and Zymotic Mortalities were NIL; the Birth-rate very low, and the General Death-rate, and the Infant, Cancer, and Tubercular Mortalities also low, while the Respiratory and Influenza Mortalities were moderate.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—The town is fortunate in possessing a plentiful supply of excellent water. Lead contamination is guarded against by using galvanised iron pipes instead of lead pipes.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—A Public Government Inquiry was held and the principle of diverting the Eastern Sewer and constructing a sewage storage tank in connection with the Eastern Outfall was approved. The Ministry of Health also kindly acceded to the request of the Medical Officer and Council to send down the same Commissioner to advise further on the matter. Under the Scheme in question the Western Sewer and Outfall would also be considerably relieved. After a further Public Inquiry, consent to a Loan was received and the contract let.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There is one public urinal and one comprehensive (with provision for both sexes) public convenience at present. This is not enough. There should be at least 3 comprehensive modern public conveniences in the town.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—There is a scheme of Public Scavenging in the town, but complaints are sometimes made that the cart does not call until the receptacles are over-full.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—As a consequence of serious damage caused by floods, the channel of the Town Stream was put right at a great expense about two years ago, and means of preventing pollution of the same have been taken.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The town is free from Industries conducive to Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*.—Samples of milk have been taken by the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs. Nevertheless, it might be well for the Council to authorise and instruct the Sanitary Inspector to take samples of milk occasionally for the purpose of analysis, as proper richness and cleanliness of milk is so important to Infants, Invalids, and everybody. A New Register of Cowkeepers is kept in response to the new Milk Regulations.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*.—No meat has been killed in the town for some years, but license to erect a slaughter-house was granted. Much meat is imported from outside the District. The Council are earnestly requested to adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw, that is, the Model Byelaw 9 B, enforcing the use of Instantaneous, Painless, or Humane Killers for all animals. Not only the Council, but the outside public could divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible and excruciating suffering by refusing to buy meat killed by other than Humane methods. The meat shops and meat carts were kept under supervision.

(c) *Other Foods*.—The sanitary conditions of the Bakehouses were found satisfactory and also improving. Similarly with regard to Fish and Fruit shops and their contents.

J.—SCHOOLS.—The loose chippings in the School Yards constantly block the gullies and should be replaced by tar-chippings or asphalt.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—(See Introductory Report.)

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—One summer visitor was sent to Caernarvon Fever Hospital for observation.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS CASES. (See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For the use of bedrooms, &c., the Vap lamp with Formalin tablets are used. There is, of course, no steam disinfecter for bedding, &c., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. In a certain case, therefore, articles of bedding were ordered to be burnt, with compensation.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The revision of the complete set of Byelaws was under consideration.

P.—HOUSING.—Owing to the collapse of the Addison Scheme, and the supposed inadequacy of the Neville Chamberlain and Wheatley Schemes, not a single Council house was built. This makes it impossible to make Closing Orders. Indeed the shortage of houses has given a fresh lease of life to a declared "Unhealthy Area" and a number of other inferior and defective cottages. Two superior houses were built.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—There is no Hospital or other similar institution in the town itself.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person, Mr. Gwilym Williams, to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years existing sanitary provisions were carefully maintained, and replacements made where necessary. Pace with new legislation was kept up. Besides minor structural improvements such as extensions of water mains and sewers, an Outfall improvement scheme was being discussed and has at last come to fruition.

The Urban District as a contributory authority under the County Council Scheme has acquired a right to the use of both the Cae Athro Smallpox Hospital and the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, and the latter has already proved of service in connection with infectious cases.

A new Public Convenience was erected. All the Byelaws have been revised and reprinted. After the collapse of the Addison Scheme no fresh efforts unfortunately, towards a Municipal Housing Scheme have been made, but a few better-class houses have been built by private enterprise.

PWLLHELI BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	12	16	24	1	3	2	1	—	—	7
Retailing Milk Carts ..	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	1	1	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	11	11	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	13	13	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	7	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. .. .	107	107	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	6	6	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	7	—	—

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	—	—	—
Licensed	1	1	1
Total on Register	1	1	1

Note.—These figures include the Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1921.—It may be recalled that according to the actual Census figures there was a small increase in population on that of 1911 of 20, but the Registrar-General in his revised estimate makes the change to be, not an increase, but a decrease of 265. He had to make an allowance for an influx of Summer Visitors into the town.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Maternal, Zymotic and Influenza Mortalities were nil, the Birth-rate, General Death-rate, and the Infant Respiratory and Tubercular Mortalities were low, and the Cancer Mortality moderate.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—Owing to the heavy financial commitments of the Borough, the Corporation were unwilling to embark on a scheme of modernising the water supply system, but they improved the condition of the Reservoir at Murcwyp and the conditions generally to the source of supply. During the previous year the water mains in the following streets were scraped, viz: North Street, Church Street, Church Place, Ala Road, Salem Terrace and Lleyn Street.

With careful management on the part of the Surveyor, and temporary augmentation, the water supply proved fairly adequate during the month of August, despite drought and record demand owing to the Territorial camp and the Welsh National Eisteddfod—a notable achievement.

Complaints are received of insufficient pressure of water in houses at the higher level at that season of the year, and at those hours of the day when there is most demand on the water. About 10 houses in Penrallt are unfortunately above the range of water supply from the Waterworks altogether.

The proposals for improving the water supply placed before the Government Commissioner at a Public Inquiry were considered inadequate. It is hoped the Council may be able to present a bold scheme before long.

The water is of a soft nature, but there are no indications of injurious plumbo-solvent action.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The main sewer was extended a distance, along Ala Road, of about 100 yards.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There are two Public Conveniences at present. Other comprehensive Conveniences (with closet and urinal, and for both sexes) are required. Temporary Conveniences were put up during the National Eisteddfod week.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—There is a system of Public Scavenging, with house-to-house collection in force generally, and no complaints were received.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—No serious pollution of streams was reported or discovered during the year.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The Borough is free from Industries conducive to Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*. The Council have continued their Municipal Dépôt for Milk, which was established to bring down the price of milk. This is their second Municipal undertaking of the sort, the first being the Municipal Cinema.

It might be well for the Council to authorise and instruct the Surveyor to take samples of milk occasionally, for purposes of analysis, as proper richness and cleanliness of milk is so important to Infants, Invalids and everybody. A new Register of Cowkeepers is kept in response to the New Milk Regulations.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*. In the matter of meat inspection, the Public Abattoir is a valuable asset. There is an experienced caretaker, and the Surveyor is within easy reach. Trade co-operation also helps to ensure meat being sound. There is frequent and regular inspection of meat at the Abattoir. Three carcasses proved to be infected with Tuberculosis and the same were voluntarily surrendered by the butchers. There is no reason to think the butchers were aware of their condition when the animals were purchased. Too little progress is made in the matter of Humane Slaughtering. It is only used in the case of cattle. Indeed the Council have only provided the large Instrument—the one for cattle. The Council should also provide the Greener Safti-killer, for pigs, calves and sheep.

While revising their series of Byelaws, including Slaughter-house Byelaws, the Council are earnestly requested to adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw, viz., Byelaw 9 B, enforcing the use of Instantaneous, Painless or Humane (as opposed to Inhuman) killing instruments.

Besides the Council, the general public also, could divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible and excruciating cruelty by refusing to buy meat killed by other than Humane methods.

(c) *Other Foods.* The Bakehouses were on the whole found to be in good condition and well-kept, and lime-washed regularly. Similarly, Fish, Fruit, etc. shops were well-kept.

J.—SCHOOLS.—There is a movement on foot to erect a new school. The Boys' Council School is very badly lighted, hemmed in, and otherwise out of date.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES. (See Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—There were no cases of Fever to be sent to the Fever Hospital, Caernarvon.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For the use of Bedrooms, etc., Fumigation only is used. There is, of course, no Steam Disinfector for bedding, etc., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. In the absence of such, burning of bedding may at times be necessitated with or without compensation. Disinfection is done free of charge.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—As above suggested, the Pwllheli Council like all other Councils, are expected to overhaul and revise their entire set of Byelaws.

P.—HOUSING.—During the year there was a revival in the building industry. Besides the building of 9 Superior houses by private persons, the Corporation during the year commenced the erection of 12 Workmen's Dwellings of the Parlour type, and at the end of the year they were practically completed. The Council also let contracts for 8 additional houses, and the erection of these is now well advanced.

There continues, however, a shortage of dwelling-houses in the Borough, especially of the type suitable for the working classes. There are many houses in the town which are unsuitable for human habitation, but action cannot be taken owing to lack of alternative accommodation.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR INSTITUTIONS.—There is a Workhouse, with Hospital facilities, in the town. A Cottage Hospital would be a great boon to the town and the Llyn Peninsula.

R.—SHIPPING.—The ships that entered the District during the year were 52 (none Foreign, all Coastwise) with a total tonnage of 5,790. No defects were found.

No rats (which sometimes convey Plague) were found.

S.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person, Mr. Charles L. Roberts, to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

T.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years existing sanitary provisions were carefully maintained, and replacements made where necessary. Pace with new legislation was kept up, and minor structural improvements carried out, such as new extensions of water mains and sewers. The Corporation as a contributory authority under the County Council Scheme has acquired a right to the use of both the Cae Athro Small-Pox Hospital, and the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, and the latter has already proved of service in connection with Infectious cases. A Municipal Dépôt for selling milk has been established for keeping down the price of milk. The Welsh National Eisteddfod in 1925 was an event and put a strain on the sanitary arrangements which was very successfully stood. Public opinion in the town was maturing, and preparations were made for a Municipal Housing Scheme, which has already attained a considerable degree of fruition.

PORTMADOC URBAN DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common aapll the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those permises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District..</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	37	37	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	4	4	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy hops)	30	30	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	4	4	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	10	10	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	10	10	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	3	3	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	13	13	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	74	74	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	2	2	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	-	37	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	-	2	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered only	5	4	4
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	5	4	4

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS, 1921.—It may be recalled that according to the 1921 Census figures there was a decrease in population on that of 1911 of 260. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General show a still greater decrease by 106. The Registrar-General had to make allowance for the presence of Summer Visitors to the area.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Maternal and Zymotic Mortalities were nil, the Cancer Mortality low, the Birth-rate, General Death-rate and the Respiratory, Tubercular and Influenza Mortalities moderate, and the Infant Mortality high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—The Water supply is in the hands of a private company, the source of water being the Tecwyn Lake. The Company have written to the Council that they cannot guarantee that the water will hold out indefinitely without its being supplemented from another source. It is probable that the Company would sell the concern to the Council.

Lombard Street, Portmadoc.—A new water main has been installed to replace a defective one.

Glanmorfa Terrace, near Portmadoc.—These houses are without an adequate amount of wholesome water within a reasonable distance. Nothing has come so far of the negotiations between the Council and the Waterworks Company with respect to the suggested extension of the latter's water mains to this Terrace.

No cases of lead-contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action came to notice.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—(a) *Borthygest.* Improvement of the sewerage outfall is a problem.

(b) *Tremadoc.* Connections were made to the sewers from 22 new water closets.

(c) *Sawmill Terrace, Portmadoc.* A sum of £40 is to be included in the coming Estimate for a new branch sewer, and an early improvement is expected.

(d) *Britannia Place, Portmadoc.* New Combined Drainage has been provided for these 8 houses.

(e) *Lower Snowdon Street, Portmadoc.* The Drainage is in process of being improved.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There are 7 of these—5 at Portmadoc, and one each at Tremadoc and Borthygest. The Council are at present considering the question of providing additional Conveniences (with provisions for both sexes) at each end of Portmadoc.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Work continues to be done by Direct Labour. The refuse is removed in a covered tipping Motor Waggon on to land for raising the level thereof. The system is in force at Portmadoc, Tremadoc and Borthygest. It is not considered practicable for the more rural parts to participate in the advantage. The Motor Waggon is a success, and a new one is to be procured in 1926, to replace the old one.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—The Cut (a tidal stream), which receives the contents of sewers (the sewage, however, being largely carried off by the out-going tide) is periodically cleared. Very few complaints were received.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The town is free from Industries responsible for Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk.* Preliminary to admitting the Milk Vendors on the New Registers, all the Cowsheds were inspected minutely, and notices served in 35 cases. As a consequence the majority of the Cowkeepers have provided new drainage, liquid tanks, manure pits, additional ventilation and light, new flooring, water supply and improved yards.

The County Inspector of Foods and Drugs took 20 samples of Milk for analysis, and prosecutions (followed by convictions) were instituted in 2 cases.

The question of Tuberculous Milk did not arise. Close observation is kept over possibly Tuberculous employees.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering).* Meat is occasionally inspected at time of slaughtering. Similarly Meat Shops and Meat Carts are periodically inspected.

The Council, after a very successful Demonstration of the practical use of Instantaneous Painless or Humane Killers, adopted the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw (Model Byelaw 9 B.), enforcing the use of Humane Killers. This has not yet come into operation, pending the confirming by the Ministry of the complete set of Byelaws, as newly revised.

Meat Regulations, 1924, were sent to all the butchers, and it is certain they have had good effect.

(c) *Other Foods.* The Sanitary condition of the Bakehouses was found to be satisfactory. Periodical inspections of Bread, Fruit and Fish Shops are made by the Sanitary Inspector.

J.—SCHOOLS.—All the Schools were inspected and reported upon, and the Education Committee responded by remedying defects in Lavatories, Windows, etc., but without ash-phalting all the School-yards.

The Portmadoc Schools were closed on account of Diphtheria, and Morfa Bychan on account of Influenza.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES. (See Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—19 cases were sent to the Caernarvon Fever Hospital on account of Diphtheria.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES. (See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For disinfecting bedrooms, etc., Sulphur Dioxide (in a compressed form) is used. There is, of course, no steam Disinfector for bedding, etc., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. In the absence of such, burning of bedding, materials, etc., may at times be necessitated, with or without compensation.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—As above mentioned the Council have been engaged in revising the complete series of Byelaws. These have been printed and sent to the Ministry for final confirmation.

P.—HOUSING.—There is not so much numerical shortage of houses as in former years. Fortunately, after the sale of the Tremadoc Estate, and the transfer of ownership, many houses, which were vacant, have been rendered fit for habitation.

One Workmen's dwelling (without subsidy), and 2 Superior houses were erected.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There is a Cottage Hospital in the town—the Madoc War Memorial Hospital. It also acts as a Maternity Home.

R.—SHIPPING.—The ships that entered the district during the year were 20 Foreign vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,696, and 88 Coastwise vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,409. This was an increase in the Foreign trade on the previous year, when only 14 Foreign vessels (tonnage, 1,265) entered, but a decrease in the Coastwise trade on the previous year, when 124 Coastwise vessels (tonnage, 3,686) entered. Defects in 4 of the Coastwise vessels were found and caused to be removed. No rats (which sometimes convey Plague) were found.

S.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The offices of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor are combined in one person, Mr. Morgan Thomas, to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

T.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years existing sanitary provisions were carefully maintained, and replacements made where necessary. Pace with new legislation was kept up, and structural improvements carried out, such as new extensions of water mains and sewers. A new main was carried to Morfa Bychan and Borthygest, about 2 miles in length. By an embankment the storage of the Reservoir has been increased. A new Outfall Sewer (with Tidal Valve) at Portmadoc into the Cut at Madoc Street West was constructed. For Public Scavenging, a new Ford Motor Waggon was provided. More and more of the Slaughtering of the town is done by the owners' kind consent at one particular private slaughter house which has been reconstructed.

The Urban District as a contributory authority under the County Council Scheme has acquired a right to the use of both the Cae Athro Small-Pox Hospital, and the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, and the latter has already proved of service in connection with Infectious cases.

After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts towards a Municipal Housing Scheme have been made. While there may be no *numerical* or *quantitative* shortage, there is no doubt a *qualitative* shortage, that is, there are a number of inferior houses which could be deserted were a number of Municipal houses erected.

GLASLYN RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	3	3	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Milk Carts ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Slaughter House ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Slaughter House ..	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Shops	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factory Bakehouses ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshop Bakehouses ..	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bread Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retailing Bread Vans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	8	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home-Workers' Premises ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Trades	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common Lodging Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	-	3	-
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	-	-	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	1	2	2
Licensed	-	-	-
Total on Register	1	2	2

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—It may be recalled that according to the 1921 Census figures there was a decrease in population on that of 1911 of 289. The revised figures given by the Registrar General show a still greater decrease by 52. This decrease was no doubt due largely to losses in the Great War and to the Depression in the Slate Industry, which depression is showing signs of passing away.

B.—BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES AND MORTALITIES.—The Maternal and Zymotic Mortalities were NIL. The Birth-rate, General Death-rate and the Cancer and Respiratory Mortalities were low. The Infant and Tubercular Mortalities moderate, and the Influenza Mortality high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—(a) *Garn*. A shaft was sunk at Mynydd Glas, an outlying part of Garn. This will be a great acquisition for that end. It is a pity, however, that a common source has not been found for the whole village. A plentiful supply of water is wanted, both for its own sake and as a preliminary to better Drainage and Sewerage.

(b) *Beddgelert*. A new water supply is badly wanted to replace water from the River Colwyn and other doubtful water, and to induce house-owners to convert their Dry into Water Closets, and to connect with the Sewers. Without a better water supply the costly Sewerage Works do not yield their full benefit, and there is pollution of the two Rivers (the Colwyn and the Glaslyn) by excreta and slops. The Council have decided to provide a supply and have instructed an Engineer to bring the old pre-War Scheme up-to-date.

(c) *Pentrefelin*. Here again more and better water is badly wanted both for its own sake and as a preliminary to better Drainage and Sewerage. There is a good available source. There was also some money in hand ear-marked for the purpose, but owing to the undue delay in utilising it, the Auditors ordered it to be released for the benefit of the general fund of the Parish. Upper Pentrefelin is even worse off for water than Lower Pentrefelin. Pressure should be brought to bear on the landlords in the first instance in the case of the few houses in Upper Pentrefelin. Until the Council exercise their prerogative as the Health and Water Authority, there is a danger that the reactionary element in the parishes will continue to prevail. Included in this element are some of the farmers who have a water supply of their own, and who, despite the fact that they have considerable concessions in the matter of rating, seek to justify themselves by the fact that they will not derive direct benefit from such water supply, not remembering that they derive the indirect benefit of selling their farm commodities in the villages. The School also suffers from the same want of water.

(d) *Prenteg*. The wants are the same here, both as regards the village and the school, but there is not such a convenient source available. The matter cannot indefinitely be delayed, however, and a fresh determined effort should be made.

(e) *Nantmor*. The water supply is inadequate here also, but there is a source available, and the villagers and the District Council have taken decisive steps in the matter.

No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action came to notice.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—(a) *Beddgelert*. As stated above, the costly Sewerage Works do not yield their full benefit in the absence of a proper water supply. Moreover, the Council is not in such a strong position to compel owners to connect their houses with the drains in the absence of a water supply.

Similarly Water and Drainage Schemes are required concurrently in the other localities mentioned. (*Garn, Pentrefelin, Prenteg and Nantmor*). The existing drainage at *Prenteg* was improved.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There are no Public Conveniences in the villages. Such are badly needed, for example, at *Beddgelert*.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—There is a Scheme of Public Scavenging in operation at *Beddgelert* and *Rhyd-ddu*, and a sort of a scheme at *Prenteg*. Adequate schemes should be introduced into all the villages, including *Nantgwynant, Nantmor, Pentrefelin* and *Garn*.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—There will be pollution of the Rivers *Colwyn* and *Glaslyn* at *Beddgelert* until all the houses have been connected with the sewers. Similarly until the other villages have been properly drained.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District is an Agricultural one, free from Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk.* The County Inspector of Foods and Drugs prosecuted a Milk Vendor on a charge of excess of sediment and deficiency of fat. The accused was exonerated on the first count and fined on the second. It might be well for the Council to instruct and authorise the Sanitary Inspector to take samples of milk occasionally to supplement the work of the County Inspector, as proper richness and purity of milk is so important to infants and invalids and everybody. A New Register of Milk Vendors is kept in response to the New Milk Regulations.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering).* Meat is occasionally inspected at times of slaughtering and in the shops, but such work is much easier in those towns where there is a Public Abattoir. Much of the meat is imported from outside the District. Being without Slaughterhouse and other Byelaws, the Council are now considering the question of adoption. In the proposed new Byelaws the Council are earnestly requested to include the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw, that is, Model Byelaw 9 B. And not only the Council, but the outside Public should divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible and excruciating suffering by refusing to buy meat killed, not by Instantaneous, Painless and Humane, but by Inhuman, Killing Instruments.

(c) *Other Foods.* The Sanitary condition of Bakehouses, etc., was found satisfactory.

J.—SCHOOLS.—It has been seen above how some of the Schools, in company with the villages, suffer from the want of a proper water supply (e.g., Pentrefelin and Prenteg). Garn school was closed on account of Measles, and Rhyd-ddu on account of Severe Colds.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—(See Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—There was no case of Fever to be sent to the Caernarvon Fever Hospital.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For disinfecting bedrooms, etc., sulphur candles and Vap Lamps are used. There is, of course, no Steam Disinfector for bedding, etc., such as is found in a Fever Hospital. In one case bedding was ordered to be burnt, compensation being allowed.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—As above mentioned, the Council are engaged in revising the complete series of Byelaws.

P.—HOUSING.—Owing to the collapse of the Addison Scheme, and the supposed inadequacy of the Neville Chamberlain and Wheatley Schemes, not a single Council house was built. There is a great shortage of houses, which makes it well-nigh impossible to make Closing Orders. The Council have received sanction from the Ministry of Health, under the Neville Chamberlain Act, whereby they are prepared to subsidise private builders to the number of 20 houses, and to the amount of £6 a year for 20 years, an equal amount to be refunded to the Council by the Ministry every year. One house was built under this private subsidy scheme.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There are no Hospitals or any similar Public Institutions in the District.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The part-time office of Sanitary Inspector was held by a Trained Architect, Mr. J. E. Griffith, to whom I am indebted for information readily supplied. Lately a whole-time Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor has been appointed.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past few years the District has been “marking time” as regards big enterprises. Some spade-work, has, however, been done in maturing the minds of the Parish Councils and ratepayers to the need of reforms, and the results are beginning to appear. Garn has had a new Well sunk, the contract for new Water-works for Nantmor has been let, and an application for sanction to a loan for a big water scheme at Beddgelert has been made. Prenteg, Pentrefelin and Garn (additional water) should follow. The District, as a contributory authority under the County Council Scheme has acquired a right to the use of both the Cae Athro Small-pox Hospital, and the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, and the latter has already proved of service in connection with Infectious cases. After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts, unfortunately, towards a Publicly-owned Housing Scheme, have been made, but one or two houses have been built by private enterprise.

GWYRFAI RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	104	99	226	19	19	18	—	—	—	1
Retailing Milk Carts ..	52	55	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	44	44	2200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	48	53	2260	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	34	36	72	13	13	13	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	237	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	26	26	51	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries	133	133	121	34	34	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	3	86	18
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	1	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered only	—	1	1
Licensed	48	43	43
Total on Register	48	44	44

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.
A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—It may be recalled that according to the Census figures there was a considerable decrease in population on that of 1911 of 4062. The revised

figures given by the Registrar-General do not differ materially from these. This decrease was due to the loss of men in the Great War and to the Depression in the Slate Industry, which is now passing away.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH-RATES AND MORTALITIES.—The Birth-rate and Maternal and Infant Mortalities were moderate, and the General Death-rate and Influenza, Zymotic, cancer, Respiratory and Tubercular Mortalities, more or less high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—Following upon new water-works at Waenfawr, Rhostryfan (with Rhosgadfan), and Clynnog, new water-works were carried out at Llanrug. A public Inquiry was also held with regard to proposed new reservoirs at Portdinorwic and Ebenezer, and the work at Portdinorwic has been commenced.

The water-supply is likely to be early improved or augmented at (1) Cesarea, Cilgwyn, Carmel and Groeslon; (2) Glanrhyd, Dinas and Bontnewydd. The existing water-supply is also insufficient at Brynaerau and Pontllyfni, Swan Bach, Dinas Dinlle, Gyrn Goch, Capel Ucha and Pantglas. No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action came to notice.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—New drains for groups of houses or single houses were provided at Llanberis, Penygroes and Talysarn. The sewerage is likely to be early improved at Ebenezer (a bound sewer), Cwmyglo (a bound sewer), and Llanrug (an extension). Extensions are also wanted at Penygroes (to Clynnog Road, Tram Road and Llwyndu Road), Llanberis (Water Street), and Llanrug (Arvonice Terrace). A closed sewer should replace the open one from the Station side of Penygroes. Also all sewage should be treated before being discharged into the rivers Llyfnwy, Gwyrfa, Caledffrwd, Seinot, &c.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There are only about 4 Public Conveniences in the District. Additional Public Conveniences are required at Penygroes, Portdinorwic and Llanberis, Talysarn, Carmel, Dinas Dinlle, Clynnog, Llanrug, Cwmyglo, Bethel with Saron, Rhiwlas, Waenfawr, &c.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging is in force at Nantlle Vale (at last), Gallytfoel, Clwtybont, Llanberis, Portdinorwic, Ebenezer, Rhiwlas, Bethel with Saron, Penisa'rwaen and Brynrefail. A system also requires to be introduced into Groeslon with Carmel and Nantlle village, Rhostryfan with Rhosgadfan, Waenfawr with Caeathraw, Llanrug with Cwmyglo, &c. Steps are now being taken in some places. Further, the Council are considering the question of Scavenging all the villages by direct labour and with the help of Motor Wagons. Thus 3 or 4 Tipping Grounds would be sufficient for the whole District.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—Owing to the absence of treatment of the sewage, there is naturally pollution of the rivers and streams, for example, the rivers Llyfnwy, Gwyrfa, Caledffrwd, Seiont, &c.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District is fairly free from Industries conducive to Smoke Nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*. The Milk and Dairies Act, 1922, is being strictly enforced. The Cowsheds and Dairies are regularly visited. It might be well for the Council to authorise and instruct the Sanitary Inspectors to take samples of milk occasionally to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*. Regular visits to Slaughterhouses are made, but owing to the scattered nature of the District, the work of supervision is very laborious. As many as possible of the slaughterhouses are inspected on day of slaughtering. There should be at least two Public Abattoirs in the District, one in the Nantlle Vale, and one in the Cwmyglo neighbourhood, both being populous districts. Meat Shops and Meat Carts are also inspected as regularly as possible. Too little progress is being made in the matter of Humane Slaughtering. A few butchers possess the Humane Killer, but the use of these is too often limited to cattle, instead of being extended to calves, pigs and sheep. And even in the case of cattle, poleaxing (with its occasional ghastly failures) is done by many butchers, and a few resort to pithing. The Council, when revising the Byelaws, should adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw, that is, Model Byelaw 9 B. And not only the butchers and the Council, but the general public also should divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventable and excruciating suffering by refusing to buy meat killed, not by Instantaneous, Painless and Humane, but by Inhuman, Killing Instruments.

(c) *Other Foods*. Bakehouses are visited as regularly as possible, and are found generally very clean and well kept, and satisfactory as regards cleanliness, air space, ventilation, etc.

Chip shops and places where Fish, Fruit, &c., are sold are also inspected.

J.—SCHOOLS.—*Groeslon*. New school being erected.

Brynaerau School. Water supply badly wanted.

Waenfawr. Strange delay in connecting with the new water supply, and converting the Dry Closets into Water Closets.

Several schools were closed for longer or shorter periods on account of Influenza, Measles or Whooping Cough.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES—(See Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO THE FEVER HOSPITAL.—Six cases were sent to the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, viz., Scarlet Fever, 4, Diphtheria 2.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For the use of bedrooms, etc., sulphur fumigation and the Formalin Sprayer are used. Jeyes' Fluid is also supplied. The Council is without a Steam Disinfector, but in special cases the one at the Caernarvon Fever Hospital would, no doubt, be available, by arrangement with the County Officials. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector might be practicable for this District.

Re disinfection of the bedroom, etc., after a patient has left home for a Sanatorium, better means have been devised to let the sanitary Inspector know at the earliest possible moment of the departure of such person.

Bedding was destroyed in 5 cases in 2 spontaneously, in 3 at the request of the Sanitary Inspectors, and in one of the last 3 cases compensation was allowed by the Council.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—As with other Councils, the revision of the complete set of Byelaws has been under consideration at the request of the Ministry of Health. New Building Byelaws for the District have lately come into force.

P.—HOUSING.—There is a shortage—acute in some localities—of houses which are reasonably habitable, and with moderate rentals suitable for working men. Not a single Council house was built, or even a house built by private enterprise under the subsidy schemes. This makes it well nigh impossible to make Closing Orders, or to deal with overcrowding.

The Council, have, however, decided to erect 6 houses at Clwtybont as a first instalment. There are a number of vacant houses in the District (e.g., Llanberis) that might be made habitable at a moderate expense, either by the landlord or by the Council after acquiring them.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—The Caeathraw Small Pox Hospital, now in the hands of the County Council, is situated in the District. Also a Quarrymen's Hospital at Llanberis.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—There is a Surveyor (Highway and Sanitary) (Mr. D. Price), and two Sanitary Inspectors, Mr. W. O. Hughes and Mr. Closs Parry, to each of whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years considerable improvements have been carried out in the Districts. Thus new water supplies have been constructed at Llanrug, Rhostryfan with Rhosgadfan, Clynnog, Waenfawr. Also a new Reservoir at Portdinorwic. Also preparations made for new or additional supplies at Ebenezer, Cesarea, Carmel, Groeslon, Glanrhyd, Dinas and Bontnewydd. Public Scavenging was instituted for the first time in Penygroes and the Nantlle Vale. A field was purchased at Penygroes to allow of a dumping ground. Other parts of the field could be used later for sewage Works, for a Public Abattoir, and for other public purposes. The monthly clearance at Ebenezer and Clwtybont has been altered during the past 2 years to a twice-weekly collection.

The District, as a contributory authority under the County Council Scheme has acquired a right to the use of the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, and it has proved of great service in connection with infectious cases. On the other hand, the Gwyrfa Council has ceded to the County Authority the control over the Cae Athro Small-pox Hospital, itself remaining as but one of the contributory authorities.

In the matter of Housing the Council has witnessed and supervised the restoration and repair of numerous houses, but after the collapse of the Addison Housing Scheme, they have until lately taken no definite steps towards erecting Municipal houses. They have now let the contract to build 6 houses at Clwtybont as a start, and are in communication with the various Parish Councils in order to be in a position to carry them with them in the work of erecting further workmen's dwellings.

LLEYN RURAL DISTRICT, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those permits situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District..</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	50	48	72	14	9	9	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	25	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	34	32	48	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	26	26	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	14	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	44	44	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	64	64	73	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailng.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	—	50	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1929</i>
Registered only	—	—	—
Licensed	29	32	34
Total on Register	29	32	34

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—It may be recalled that the Census Population of 1921, as compared with that of 1911, was practically stationary. The actual Census figures for 1921 were more by 183 than those of 1911, but the Registrar-General, having to make allowance for the influx of Summer Visitors, made the true figures to be less by 159 than those of 1911.

B.—BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Tubercular and Influenza Mortalities were low, and the Birth-rate, General Death-rate and Infant, Maternal, Zymotic, Cancer and Respiratory Mortalities moderate.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—A more plentiful supply is wanted in various places, not only for Dietetic and Cleansing purposes, but to assist Drainage, and to allow of conversion of Dry into Water Closets. For example, at Abersoch, Efailnewydd, Llanbedrog, Sarn, Bottwnog, Aberdaron, Edeyrn, Trevor, Moelfre, Nevin, Brynengan, Llithfaen, Chwilog, &c.

Nevin and Morfa Nevin. Before deciding whether to acquire a supplementary supply of water, the Council waited to see the result of repairing the crack in the reservoir and scraping the pipes, but having been disappointed, they are seeking rights to water from the Llithfaen side of the Eifl mountain.

Llithfaen. The village of Llithfaen could be supplied the same time with piped water.

Abersoch. There is no evidence to show that the water supply from the Public Shafts, and the various private shafts is defective in *quality*, but in the Summer months, when there is a great influx of visitors, the *quantity* is very insufficient to cover domestic use, baths, water closets, sewer flushing, etc., and cannot conduce to a high standard of health. As a palliative a second public shaft was sunk in the village. Further, an Engineer was engaged to try and discover a satisfactory new source, and to make an estimate. There were drawbacks to the source suggested by him, and another possible source (on the Mynytho moors) was to be explored. There was also the difficulty of the unwillingness of the parishioners outside Abersoch itself to pay their share of the expense. Arising from a Public Meeting a Private Company sprang up formed of numerous resident shareholders. A Scheme was planned to utilise the water from a neighbouring stream. The Scheme could, however, not be sanctioned by the Ministry of Health without the provision of an additional tank to allow of a higher degree of purification. This extra cost is considered prohibitive by the Company for the time being, as their scheme would cost £8000 as it is.

Llanbedrog. The supplies here also are very inadequate to meet modern requirements and a high standard of health.

Trevor. A good source has been acquired, and a scheme is being prepared to place before the Ministry of Health.

Efailnewydd. A search has been made for suitable springs, and likely ones have been found.

Aberdaron, Sarn, Bottwnog, Etc. All these places need a new supply of water, both for domestic purposes and as a preliminary to better drainage.

Llanengan. The water supply has been improved in this village.

No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action came into notice.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—A Sewerage scheme, concurrent with New Waterworks, is badly needed at Llanbedrog. Similarly, Drainage improvements are wanted at Aberdaron, Sarn, Bottwnog, Efailnewydd, Edeyrn, Chwilog, Llanaelhaiarn, Llithfaen, Morfa Nevin, &c.

Trevor. At Trevor 331 yards of a 6" sewer were laid by the Welsh Granite Co., to serve the new Bungalows. The existing sewer should be extended down to the sea.

Abererch. At Abererch about 166 yards of 6" sewer were laid by Col. Lloyd Evans to serve a portion of the village.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—All the larger villages should be supplied with these.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging is in force at Nevin, Abersoch and Llanbedrog. It should be extended to all the large villages, e.g., Edeyrn, Chwilog, Trevor, Llanaelhaiarn, Fourcrosses, Abererch, Efailnewydd, &c. The Scavenging was improved at Abersoch.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—There were further complaints of pollution of the stream at Edeyrn. As above stated, public scavenging should be extended here.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District being almost purely agricultural, there has been no Smoke Nuisance from Industries.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*. The Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, is being administered as regards Registration and Inspection. The Council might again consider the question of authorising and instructing the Sanitary Inspectors to take samples of milk for analysis, to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs, as proper cleanliness and richness of milk is so important to infants, invalids and everybody.

(b) *Meat (Inspection and Humane Slaughtering)*. Meat is periodically inspected at times of slaughtering and in the shops. The “slaughtering days” of the butchers are ascertained in the District. The Council have adopted Slaughtering Byelaws and the same have come into force. Unfortunately, however, Model Byelaw 9 B (enforcing the use of Instantaneous, Painless or Humane Killers) has not been included. But it is always open to the Council to adopt the said Byelaw again. As a temporary alternative, the Council have asked their Officers to bring moral suasion to bear on the butchers. A few of the said butchers have purchased one or other of these Humane Killers. Besides the butchers and the Council, the general public also should divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible and excruciating suffering by refusing to buy meat killed, not by Humane, but by Inhuman, Killing Instruments.

(c) *Other Foods*. The Bakehouses, etc., were inspected and found fairly satisfactory.

J.—SCHOOLS.—The Llanbedrog and Abersoch Schools were closed for a period on account of Influenza.

Where there is scarcity of water in the villages (as above), the local schools, of course, also suffer as a rule. The case of the Brynengan School (not yet been supplied with water by the Education Committee) has been going on for a number of years.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES AND AMBULANCES.—(See Introductory Report).

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—7 cases were sent to the Caernarvon Fever Hospital during the year, being Diphtheria 1, Scarlet Fever 2, Erysipelas 1, Meningitis 1 and Encephalitis Lethargica 2.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—(See Introductory Report).

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—In country Districts far from a Disinfecting station and Steam Disinfector, expensive feather beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, wearing apparel, etc., after a dangerous Infectious Disease, call for being destroyed by burning.

Possibly an extra Disinfecting Station might be established here and there. A more practical proposition perhaps would be the provision of a Portable (or “Sack”) Steam Disinfector as devised by Colonel Lelean for use in the late Great War, and which has been applied to home public health by Professor Wynne, of Sheffield.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The Council have recently, for the first time, provided themselves with Slaughtering Byelaws, but it is suggested that they, like the other Councils, should revise their entire series of Byelaws.

P.—HOUSING.—There is a shortage of houses of the working class type. Owing to the collapse of the Addison Scheme, and the supposed inadequacy (financially inadequate for a rural district with low rents) of the Neville Chamberlain and Wheatley Schemes, not a single Council House was built. Thus it is well-nigh impossible to make Closing Orders with respect to unfit houses. However, 39 houses were built by private enterprise, 31 of these qualifying for subsidy. Also 15 houses, superior to Workmen’s Dwellings, were built.

Q.—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There are no Hospitals or similar Public Institutions in the District. A Cottage Hospital in the neighbouring District of Pwllheli would be a boon.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—There are two Sanitary Inspectors, each being Sanitary Surveyor as well, viz., Mr. Harry Roberts (for the Fourcrosses Division), and Mr. J. T. Turner (for the Sarn Division), to each of whom I am indebted for information readily supplied.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the last 5 years there have been extensions of Sewers at Abererch, Abersoch, Nevin, Trevor, &c. Also preparations have been made for a New Supply of water at Trevor, Nevin and (by a private company) at Abersoch. The slaughter-houses were licensed for the first time during this period.

The Lleyn District, as a contributory authority under the County Council Scheme has acquired the right to the use of both the Cae Athro Small-pox Hospital and the Caernarvon Fever Hospital, and the latter has already proved of service in connection with Infectious cases.

After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts towards a Publicly-owned Housing Scheme have been made, but it is a noteworthy fact that numerous houses have been built by private persons under the Neville-Chamberlain Subsidy Scheme of £6 a year for 20 years

DEUDRAETH RURAL DISTRICT, (MERIONETHSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies ..	45	43	116	16	16	12	1	1	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	13	14	24	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	14	13	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	3	3	9	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	7	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	11	11	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	5	5	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries... ..	16	16	30	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	1	42	9
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	In 1920.	In Jan. 1925	In Dec. 1925
Registered only	4	5	5
Licensed	6	9	8
Total on Register	10	14	13

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—According to the 1921 Census figures there was a decrease in population as compared with 1911 of 422—a moderate decrease. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General make the population still less by another two hundred

The decrease was partly due to the loss of men in the Great War and partly to the depression in the Slate Industry, which is now passing away.

B.—BIRTH-RATE AND DEATH RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Infant and Influenza Mortalities were low, the General Death-rate and the Maternal, Zymotic, Cancer, Respiratory and Tubercular Mortalities moderate, and the Birth-rate high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—(1) *Harlech District*. The task of extending the Harlech water supply to serve the farms on the Morfa (Marsh) has at last been accomplished. The previous supply (wells) was quite inadequate in dry weather.

(2) *Llanfair and Prysgr*. About 20 houses at the hamlet called Prysgr are now supplied from the Harlech water supply, but a new supply is contemplated, and badly needed for Llanfair village and School.

(3) *Llanbedr*. This village is now served with an amplified and plentiful supply from the Dyffryn Waterworks. As the village is situated partly in the Deudraeth and partly in the Dolgelley Rural Districts, the two Councils acted together in purchasing the old Water-works which were the property of a Private Water Company and in laying a new pipe from the Dyffryn Mains (the property of the Dolgelley Council)—a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles—so as to serve Llanbedr. As the work to be done was within the Dolgelley District the Dolgelley Council undertook the task and the expense incurred was divided pro rata between the two Councils.

(4) *Ynys*. The Water supply of this hamlet should be improved in quantity and accessibility.

(5) *Trawsfynydd*. Further connections were made, and with few exceptions all the houses at the village are now supplied with water from the Council's mains, and with a separate tap for each house.

(6) *Harlech*. The water supply was improved through the work of piping the sources of supply right into the Reservoir, thus avoiding any possibility of pollution from surface water.

(7) *Talsarnau*. The Council have drawn out a scheme for augmenting the supply owned by them.

(8) *Gellilydan*. Minor improvements were made, but the water supply remains insufficient in quantity and accessibility.

(9) *Maentwrog*. Minor improvements were made, but new Mains and better Storage are much needed.

No cases of lead contamination by water possessing plumbo-solvent action were found.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—(1) *Minffordd*. The long-prepared and oft-deferred Sewerage Scheme has now been carried into effect, by contract, and with the help of a Government Grant. The greater portion of the village is drained by means of 9 inch stone-ware pipes into the Penrhyndeudraeth main sewer, which discharges into the estuary of the river Dwyryd. The portion known as Lower Minffordd is drained into a Septic Tank with Filters, and the effluent discharged into the river Glaslyn. Practically all the houses have now been connected with the sewers, and have had their bucket-privies and midden-privies converted into Water Closets.

(2) *Penrhyndeudraeth and Harlech*. Extensions of sewers were made at these places in order to serve houses which were previously outside the prescribed distance of 100 feet from the sewer. Additional similar extensions are contemplated. At Penrhyn the Outfall was improved by extending it 200 yards further down the Estuary of the Dwyryd river.

(3) *Trawsfynydd*. Minor improvements in drainage were made, but the method of sewage disposal (into the river Prysor) is unsatisfactory. Also the open length of sewer.

(4) *Gellilydan*. Minor improvements in drainage were made, but a new Drainage Scheme is required, the present arrangements being primitive.

(5) *Maentwrog*. Similarly, the method of sewage disposal, etc., at Maentwrog is unsatisfactory.

(6) *Llanfair*. Not only a Water Scheme, but an associated Sewerage scheme is contemplated for Llanfair.

E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—There is a Public Urinal at Harlech. Such Conveniences are much needed at Trawsfynydd, Penrhyndeudraeth, Talsarnau and Llanbedr.

F.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—Public Scavenging is in force at Minffordd, Penrhyndeudraeth, Talsarnau, Harlech, Llanbedr, Llanfrothen, Garreg and Rhyd, Maentwrog, Gellilydfan and Trawsfynydd. The work is done by contract, the terms being weekly removal in most cases. The scavenging of Llanfair village requires attention.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—No action was taken with regard to Pollution of Rivers or Streams. There is Sewage pollution at Trawsfynydd, Maentwrog, &c.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District is an Agricultural one, free from smoke nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(a) *Milk*. No special action was taken by the Council with a view to detecting adulterated or foul or infected (for example Tuberculous) milk. Perhaps the Sanitary Inspectors should be authorised or instructed to take samples in order to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs. Occasional visits to Milk Shops and Milk Carts were paid.

(b) *Meat*. Occasional inspections of Slaughterhouses, and during slaughtering hours were made. A centrally situated Public Abattoir would greatly facilitate matters, or perhaps two would be necessary. Meat Shops, Carts and Stalls were also inspected.

Humane Slaughtering. Not much use is yet being made of the system of Humane Slaughtering, although a very successful demonstration, in presence of butchers, of such methods of slaughtering was given by Inspector Rowe, of the Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Council have, however, newly passed unanimously to adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw that is, Model Byelaw 9 B.

Not only the Council, but the public, could divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible suffering by refusing to buy meat killed by really Inhuman, that is, by other than Humane, methods.

(c) *Other Foods*. Occasional visits were paid to Bakehouses, Fruit Shops, etc., and these were found satisfactory.

J.—SCHOOLS.—Defects in the drainage of the Penrhyn Elementary School were detected and remedied.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES.—See Introductory Report. A Fever Hospital badly needed for the District and a temporary Isolation Hut at the Dam Constructing Works near

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—None sent. Trawsfynydd.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—See Introductory Report.

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For Disinfection, etc., Fumigation and the Formalin Sprayer are used. There is no Steam Disinfector for disinfecting purposes, such as would be present in a Fever Hospital or a Tuberculosis Hospital. In no case had orders to be given to destroy bedding, etc.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The old Byelaws have been revised by the Council, subject to confirmation by the Ministry of Health. Also the extension of the same to Parishes not now affected by them. Revised Slaughter House Byelaws, with the above recommended Byelaw 9 B are also included.

P.—HOUSING.—There is a general shortage of reasonably habitable Workmen's Dwellings throughout the District, the shortage being acute in some places, like Harlech. Not a single Council House was built. This makes it well-nigh impossible to make Closing Orders. The Council intimated to the Ministry that they are prepared to subsidise Workmen's cottages to the number of 20, on the terms offered in the Neville Chamberlain scheme of a refund by the Treasury to the Council of £6 a year for a period of 20 years, and this has led to the building of one subsidy house during the past year.

Q.—WORKHOUSE AND MENTAL DEFECTIVE INSTITUTION.—Such Institutions are contained in the District.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—There were two Sanitary Inspectors, each being Highway and Sanitary Surveyor as well, viz., Mr. Thomas Jones (of Maentwrog) for the Upper Division (comprising the Llanfrothen, Maentwrog and Trawsfynydd Parishes); and Mr. Morris Jones (of Penrhyndeudraeth) for the Lower Division (comprising the Penrhyndeudraeth, Talsarnau, Llandecwyn, Llandanwg (including Harlech), Llanfair and Llanbedr Parishes). My thanks are due to each for information readily supplied.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years the water works at Llanbedr have been Council property, and the supply has been augmented. The long-defined Sewerage of Minffordd village was carried out, with the aid of a Government Grant. Many extensions of both Sewers and water mains were made at Penrhyn, Harlech, Llanbedr, Trawsfynydd, etc., and there have been numerous conversions of dry closets into water closets in the villages.

Deudraeth District is the only one among my 9 districts which is not in connection with either a General Isolation Hospital or a Small-pox Hospital.

After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts, unfortunately, towards a Publicly-owned Housing Scheme has been made, but a number of villas and better-class houses have been built in the Harlech area by private persons.

DWYRAN RURAL DISTRICT, (ANGLESEY).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Milk Carts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	6	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(including Workshop Bakehouses and Laundries	21	21	21	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	—	3	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	—	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	3	4	4
Licensed	—	—	—
Total on Register	3	4	4

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

A.—POPULATION AT CENSUS 1921.—According to the 1921 Census figures, there was a decrease in population as compared with 1911 of 135, a moderate decrease. The revised figures given by the Registrar-General show a decrease less by 30 even than this. The decrease was partly due to the loss of men in the Great War, and partly to the depression in the Slate Industry (over across the Menai Straits in Caernarvonshire) which is now passing away.

B.—BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATES OR MORTALITIES.—The Respiratory Mortality was low; the General Death Rate, and the Infant, Cancer and Tubercular Mortalities moderate; while the Birth-rate and the Maternal, Zymotic and Influenza Mortalities were high.

C.—WATER SUPPLY.—Many of the water supplies of the District are very inferior, consisting of shafts, and some of them not lined or defectively so. Failing the evolution of a workable plan for the supply of the whole District from one source (even should it be situated across the Menai Straits in the hills of Caernarvonshire), more shafts should be sunk, and the existing ones lined or re-lined. The question of lead contamination by water possessing plumbosolvent action on pipes does not arise. The wells and shafts should be cleaned every three months at least. Pumps should be fixed on open wells.

D.—DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Extensions of the sewers are wanted at Newborough. Also Improvements at Llangaffo and Brynsiencyn. The Surveyor has submitted a scheme for improving the Outfall at the latter place.

E.—PUBLIC SCAVENGING.—At Brynsiencyn, Dwyran, Llangaffo and Newborough, the Scavenging should be done at more frequent intervals and in greater detail. The present system is to clear the villages twice a year.

F.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—Newborough and Brynsiencyn should be provided with public urinals.

G.—POLLUTION OF STREAMS.—The question of Pollution of rivers or streams did not arise.

H.—POLLUTION OF THE AIR.—The District is an Agricultural one, free from smoke nuisance.

I.—FOOD INSPECTION.—(1) *Milk*. Every person making a regular trade of selling milk should ask to be registered, and should fulfil all the requirements before his request is granted. The Sanitary Inspector might be authorised or instructed to take samples of milk in order to supplement the work of the County Inspector of Foods and Drugs.

(2) *Meat*. Occasional Inspections of Slaughter Houses and Meatshops were made. One centrally-situated Public Abattoir would greatly facilitate matters.

Humane Slaughtering. More use has been made of the system of Humane Slaughtering, two butchers having adopted it for a certain class of animals. The Council are earnestly requested to adopt the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw in the Model Series, that is Byelaw 9 B. Not only the Council, but the public, could divest themselves of the responsibility for much preventible suffering by refusing to buy meat killed by really Inhuman, that is, by other than Humane Methods.

(3) *Other Foods*. The Bakehouses are inspected occasionally.

J.—SCHOOLS.—Some Schools were closed for periods on account of infectious colds.

K.—ISOLATION FACILITIES.—(a) *Tuberculosis*. Shelters on private premises are but little used. The Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoria controlled by the King Edward Welsh Memorial Association are at the disposal of the Inhabitants of the District, on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Physician, who resides at Bangor, and who attends at the various Tuberculosis Stations. Included in the Institutions controlled by the Association are the Llangefni Tuberculosis Hospital, and the Penhesgyn Home and School, situate in Anglesey itself.

(b) *Ordinary Fevers*. The Fever Hospital at the Old Aerodrome (the Druid Isolation Hospital, Bodffordd) has been reconstructed.

(c) *Small Pox*. There is a Small Pox Hospital for Anglesey, with space for 2 or 3 beds, situated at Caergeiliog, Valley.

L.—CASES SENT TO FEVER HOSPITAL.—10 cases were sent to the Fever Hospital, being of Scarlet Fever, and from the Brynsiencyn neighbourhood.

M.—DIAGNOSTIC, PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL AIDS FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—Diphtheria Antitoxin and other Sera (Anti-meningococcic and Anti-tetanic), as well as a vaccine (Anti-Influenza) are stocked at the County Offices, Llangefni, by the County M.O.H. (Dr. Arnold Davies). These are supplied, on application, free of charge, to the Medical Practitioners. Swab Appliances, etc., are also stocked at the Office, and supplied on request. Arrangements have been made with the Virol Research Laboratories, London, for all Swabs, etc., sent there to be examined at the expense of the Anglesey County Council.

N.—DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.—For disinfection, Fumigation, etc., methods are used. A portable "Sack" Steam Disinfector might be practicable for this District, or a combination of Districts.

O.—ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYELAWS.—The old Byelaws have been revised by the Council, and the same confirmed by the Ministry of Health. This will not prevent consideration of the Humane Slaughtering Byelaw (No. 9 B.) when the matter is brought forward.

P.—HOUSING.—There is a shortage of reasonably habitable Workmen's Dwellings throughout the District. This makes it well-nigh impossible to make Closing Orders on unfit houses.

Q.—HOSPITALS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—There are no such Institutions in the District.

R.—PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.—The Council have always been content with a part-time Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. Mr. D. C. Herbert resigned the appointment and was succeeded temporarily by Mr. Richard Edwards, who had held the appointment on a former occasion for several years. Mr. Edwards again has been succeeded by Mr. Watkin Jones, of Caernarvon. My thanks are due to him for information readily supplied.

S.—FURTHER REMARKS.—During the past 5 years, owing to frequent changes of Sanitary Inspector (part-time in the service of the Council and Highway Surveyor, as well, involving carrying out State-aided Road Schemes), there has not been perfect continuity of work but the most urgent work has been attended to.

For the first time in the history of the District, cases of Fever have been removed to an Isolation Hospital (the Druid Hospital, Bodffordd).

After the collapse of the Addison Scheme, no fresh efforts, unfortunately, towards a Publicly-owned Housing Scheme, have been made. Such a Scheme is very necessary, to raise the standard of housing.

APPENDIX.

DISTRICTS OUTSIDE THE COMBINE.

CONWAY BOROUGH, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Reg previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	18	17	30	6	4	4	6	4	0	13
Retailing Milk Carts ..	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Meat Shops	7	7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	14	14	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	12	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	14	17	3
B.—Occupying premises outside the District, and importing milk into the District	13	—	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	3	3	3
Licensed	—	—	—
Total on Register	3	3	3

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

Your Birth-rate is again below the average. The Death-rate is below the average. The Zymotic Death-rate and the Cancer Death-rate are low. The Deaths of Infants during the year were five in number, which gives the low Infantile Mortality rate of 45 per 1000 Births. The Average Infantile Mortality rate, taken over ten years, pre-war, was 119 per 1000 births.

SCHOOLS.

The Llandudno Junction, Conway N.P. and Conway C. E. Infants Schools were closed for short periods, on account of Chicken-pox and Whooping Cough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant, who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method, knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

THE GROESYNYD HOSPITAL.

During the year 1925, 40 patients were admitted. Of these 7 were treated for Diphtheria. 31 treated for Scarlet Fever, 2 for other Infectious Diseases (1 Puerperal Fever, 1 Postnasal Abscess).

With Diphtheria—2 of the patients were under 5 years of age.

3 of the patients were under 10 years of age.

2 of the patients were between 25 and 35 years.

With Scarlet Fever—5 of the patients were under 5 years of age.

13 of the patients were under 10 years of age.

9 of the patients were between 10 and 15 years.

4 of the patients were between 15 and 25 years.

There were three Deaths in the Hospital during the year.

There were no "Return" cases.

DEATHS.

1 Female, age 8 years, Scarlet Fever.

1 Female, age 5 years, Diphtheria.

1 Female, age 10 years, Post Nasal Abscess.

THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. F. A. DELAMOTTE).

Water Supply.—The Conway Urban, Conway Rural, Glan Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply District. The common supply of water for the constituent districts, which is a natural lake situated in the heart of the Caernarvonshire range of mountains, about four miles from Llanrwst, three miles from Trefriw, and two miles from Capel Curig. Its extreme length is $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and its extreme width over a quarter of a mile. The surface of the lake is 1169 feet above Ordnance Datum, and has an area of 200 acres. The watershed is of a mountainous character, free from human habitation or cultivated land, and rises precipitously on one side to a height of 2213 feet above Ordnance Datum (Creigiau Gleision) and is closed in, at the Capel Curig end by a slight elevation of about 1450 feet above Ordnance Datum. The natural outfall of the lake is at the North-Eastern end. Inclusive of the lake, the watershed has an area of about 1100 acres. Llyn Cowlyd is of enormous depth, soundings having been taken about the middle of it down to over 40 fathoms, without touching the bottom. The Analysis of the water proves it to be most excellent for domestic use. During the last five years, 1 mile of new 6" iron main has been laid.

Sewerage.—Your Town is well sewered, the sewerage flowing by gravitation into the sea. During the last five years 550 yards of new Sewers have been laid.

Public Conveniences.—These are regularly inspected and are kept clean. During the last five years, two modern well-equipped public conveniences have been erected at Deganwy and Conway.

Scavenging.—The removal of House refuse and scavenging is undertaken by the Council, and is under the direct supervision of the Surveyor. The whole of the refuse from the Borough is removed on to suitable land, and buried.

Milk.—The Dairies and Cowsheds in your District have been systematically inspected. During the last five years many improvements have been carried out in the Dairies and Cowsheds. Following the teaching at the Aber Farm, we hope, shortly, to have all the milk supplies working on modern lines.

Food Inspections.—Inspections in accordance with the Meat Regulations, 1924, have been made, of all animals slaughtered for human consumption, and of all the slaughter houses. The meat shops, Bakehouses, etc., are periodically inspected.

Housing.—Under the Housing Acts, 1919 to 1925, the Conway Corporation have erected, to date, 244 houses.

Class A.—92 Houses. Living Room, Scullery, 3 Bedrooms, Bath and Garden, 8s. per week rent; average rate per week, 2/3. Total, 10/3.

Class B.—136 Houses. Living Room, Parlour, Scullery, 3 Bedrooms, Garden; rent 10/6 per week; average rate per week, 2/9. Total, 13/3.

Class B 4.—16 Houses. Living Room, Parlour, 4 Bedrooms, Scullery, etc.; rent, 12/6 per week; average rate, 3/3. Total, 15/9.

A further scheme has been approved for 75 Houses on the Morfa site, of Class A type. The Housing scheme of the Corporation is erected on 4 separate sites, with provision for open spaces and recreation grounds. The total cost to date incurred by the Corporation is £263,666.

Encouragement is also given to the erection of Workmen's dwellings by private enterprise, and a scheme for 50 houses has been approved, giving a lump sum grant of £75 per house. 15 of these are completed.

Schools.—These are regularly inspected.

Disinfection.—The disinfection is carried out by spraying or fumigation. All washable articles are placed in a strong disinfectant solution, afterwards boiled and washed. The walls, floors and furniture are thoroughly cleansed, and the rooms well ventilated. Mattresses, etc., are passed through the steam disinfector at the Hospital.

Factories and Workshops Act.—All Factories, Workshops and Workplaces, have been regularly inspected, and the Cleanliness, air space, ventilation and sanitary conveniences found satisfactory.

BETTWSYCOED URBAN, (CAERNARVONSHIRE).

Besides these pages specially devoted to this District, equally important matter relating to the District is contained in the Introductory Report, and in the series of Large Tables appertaining in common to all the Twenty Combined Districts.

REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those premises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	4	4	10	3	3	3	—	—	—	2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	5	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	1	1	8	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	4	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	4	4	8	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	4	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	4	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	2	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWorkshop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	6	6	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Not Retailing.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and selling milk within, or outside, or both	—	4	1
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	2	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	0	—	—
Licensed	0	1	1
Total on Register	0	1	1

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

Your Birth-rate is very low. The Death-rate is above the average of recent years. There were fourteen deaths occurred in your district last year, nine of this number were of aged people. There were no Deaths occurred from the Zymotic Diseases, Cancer or Tuberculosis.

SCHOOLS.

No Schools were closed on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological Examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought necessary.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

There is no Infectious Hospital accommodation for your District, at present. Your Council have met with the Joint Board of the Conway and Penmaenmawr Infectious Hospital, and I trust that shortly an agreement will be arrived at so that when found necessary your infectious cases will be removed to the Groesynyd Hospital.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. J. G. JONES).

Water Supply.—The District is supplied from Elsi Lake, an upland source. A pure supply of good quality and abundant in quantity. The Supply has been satisfactory throughout the year.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Owing to complaints of flooding from various premises, the rubble surface water drain from Trawsafon Fields to the river Conway has been cleaned out. The course of the drain was diverted at the outlet for 35 yards, 15" Glazed Stoneware pipes being used to obviate nuisance from smell. Complete New Copper and lead fittings fixed to 1 Automatic Flushing Tank. All the system is periodically flushed.

Public Conveniences.—New public Lavatories are in course of construction.

Scavenging.—House refuse removed weekly by contract.

Pollution of Streams.—Warnings given for throwing rubbish into rivers and streams.

Milk.—The Premises of the Milk producers are regularly inspected and also the milch Cows.

Meat.—Under the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, Notice of Slaughtering is given and the meat is inspected. The meat Shops and Meat Carts are inspected. All the meat carts are covered in vans.

Other Foods.—The Sanitary Conditions of Bakehouses were satisfactory. 1 Premise was reconstructed. The Bread and Fruit shops are cleanly kept.

Housing.—A moderate Housing shortage exists.

Disinfection.—No case occurred of Tuberculosis Employees in the Milk Trade.

Disinfection is done by Fumigation and the Formalin sprayer.

No means of Steam Disinfection is available locally.

LLANRWST URBAN, (DENBIGHSHIRE).

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REGULATED ESTABLISHMENTS.

<i>Those permises situated within the District.</i>	<i>No. on Register.</i>	<i>No. on Register previous year.</i>	<i>No. of Visits or Inspections.</i>	<i>No. of Premises found Defective.</i>	<i>No. of Informal Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Statutory Notices.</i>	<i>No. of these complied with.</i>	<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i>	<i>Purveyors from outside the District..</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cowsheds & Farm Dairies..	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Retailing Milk Carts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Milk Shops (Dairy Shops)	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Slaughter House ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Private Slaughter House ..	4	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meat Shops	4	4	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Meat Carts ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Bakehouses ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshop Bakehouses ..	8	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bread Shops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retailing Bread Vans ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories (including Factory Bakehouses & Laundries)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops(includingWork- shop Bakehouses and Laundries.. ..	54	54	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workplaces	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home-Workers' Premises ..	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<i>Milk Dealers on the Register.</i>	<i>Retailing only.</i>	<i>Retailing & Producing..</i>	<i>Nof Retailng.</i>
A.—Occupying premises within the District, and sell- ing milk within, or outside, or both	1	10	—
B.—Occupying premises outside the District ,and importing milk into the District	—	3	—

SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN PAST AND PRESENT USE.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In Jan. 1925</i>	<i>In Dec. 1925</i>
Registered only	—	—	—
Licensed	4	4	4
Total on Register	4	4	4

Note.—The District is without a Public Abattoir.

Your Birth-rate-figure is very satisfactory. The Death-rate figure is above the average. Among your population you have a large number of people who are classed in the aged group. It is the deaths occurring in that group which causes your high Death-rate.

SCHOOLS.

No Schools were closed last year on account of Infectious Diseases.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Your Authority has arranged for the free Bacteriological examination in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Tuberculosis, and the free provision of Diphtheria Antitoxin in all cases which it is thought to be desirable.

The necessary apparatus can be obtained at the Health Offices. The Telegraphic reply is sent direct to the Medical Attendant who forwards the specimen, the letter following being forwarded to the Health Offices. By this method knowledge is acquired of many suspicious cases.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL.

There is no Infectious Hospital accommodation for your district at present. Your Council have met with the Joint Board of the Conway and Penmaenmawr Infectious Hospital, and I trust that shortly, an agreement will be arrived at, so that when it is found necessary, your Infectious cases will be removed to the Groesynyd Hospital.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

(MR. GRIFFITH EVANS).

Water Supply.—The waterworks are the property of the Urban Council, and the water is in every way satisfactory, being wholesome and pure. The whole town is supplied direct from the main excepting on the higher elevation, where tanks are fixed by the residents, owing to The Council has arranged to have the entire length of water main overhauled and scraped, which work they hope to complete during the ensuing year.

Sewerage.—The drainage of the town is in every way satisfactory, several lengths having recently been laid, and the isolated houses that cannot be connected to the main sewers are all provided with efficient cesspools.

Public Conveniences.—There are two conveniences (urinals) in the town, both of which are in good condition and repair.

Scavenging.—The collection of house refuse is carried out direct by the Council and taken to a tip some considerable distance from the dwelling houses and it is immediately buried.

Milk.—There is only one dairy, this being a central depot for several farmers, whose farms are situated outside the urban area. The dairy premises are quite modern, and are always kept clean and tidy, and the milk is properly protected from contamination.

Meat.—There are four slaughterhouses within the urban area, and the meat is systematically inspected by a veterinary surgeon. The shops are quite modern, and well screened by means of plate glass.

Other Food.—Bakehouses and all food premises are periodically inspected, and always found to be clean and tidy, to the entire satisfaction of the Food Inspector.

Housing.—The Council has commenced the housing Scheme, eight houses having almost been completed, and arrangements have been made to build another ten immediately, thus offering a better opportunity of coping with the housing and sanitary arrangements of the town.

Schools.—There are three public schools in the town—County, Council and National. The former two are modern buildings, the latter lacking in efficient drainage and sanitary facilities. Arrangements are being made to bring these up to date.

Disinfection.—Every infectious house is properly disinfected by means of fumigation, and in some cases with formalin spray, this being supplied by the Council, and an additional liberal supply of liquid disinfectant is left with the tenant.

